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PROVISIONAL APPLICATION COVER SHEET

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION Under 37 CFR 1.53 (b)(2).

Attorney Docket No.

632.P

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TITLE OF THE INVENTION (280 characters max)

ANTIVIRAL COMPOUNDS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

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ENCLOSED APPLICATION PARTS (check all that apply)

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<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s)	Number of sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (specify) <u>abstract</u>

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The invention was made by an agency of the United States Government or under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

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Respectfully submitted,

SIGNATURE

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DATE September 1, 2004

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REGISTRATION NO. 34,949
(if appropriate)

☐ Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto

PATENT

Attorney Docket No. 632.P

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: **Jianying Wang**

For: **ANTIVIRAL COMPOUNDS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF
USE THEREOF**

**Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
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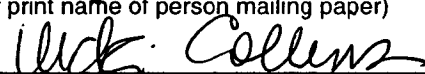
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(37 C.F.R. § 1.51 (2) (i))**

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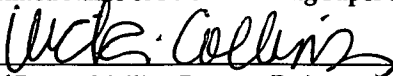
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ANTIVIRAL COMPOUNDS, COMPOSITIONS AND METHODS OF USE THEREOF

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to compounds and compositions and methods of use thereof, useful for treating viral infections, in particular human papillomavirus.

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Background

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Human papillomavirus (HPV) is one of the most prevalent sexually transmitted infections in the world. There are more than 100 different types of HPV, the majority of which are harmless. However, there are about 30 types that are spread through sexual contact. Some types of HPV cause genital warts, which appear as single or multiple bumps in the genital areas of men and women including the vagina, cervix, vulva (area outside of the vagina), penis, and rectum. Although many people infected with HPV have no symptoms.

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While most HPV subtypes result in benign lesions, certain subtypes can lead to more serious lesions. Anogenital infections arising from HPV-16 and HPV-18, while less common than HPV-6 and HPV-11, are most often associated with precancerous lesions in

cervical and anal tissues called dysplasias. Patients with dysplasias are often asymptomatic and may only discover their lesion after screening. High-grade dysplasias, if left untreated, may transform into cancerous tissues. Low-grade lesions may spontaneously regress, while others may progress to high-grade lesions. HPV-16 and HPV-18 are most often associated with dysplasias, though several other transforming HPV subtypes are also associated with dysplasias. Recent studies indicate that up to 89% of HIV positive homosexual males may be infected with these high-risk subtypes of HPV. HIV positive patients are also more likely to be infected with multiple subtypes of HPV at the same time, which is associated with a higher risk of dysplasia progression.

Genital warts are the most common sexually transmitted disease in the world and are most prevalent in people 17-33 years of age. HPV-6 and HPV-11 are responsible for nearly 90% of all genital warts, but are rarely associated with neoplastic growths.

According to the American Social Health Association, at least 20 million people in the US are currently infected with HPV, with 5.5 million new cases of sexually transmitted HPV infections occurring annually. Genital warts usually produce painless-itchy bumps located on or near the genitalia, but without treatment, may progress to larger more pronounced cauliflower-like growths. Roughly two-thirds of people who have sexual contact with a person infected with genital warts will develop warts within three months of contact.

Spontaneous regression of genital warts occurs in 10-20% of genital wart cases. However, even if a lesion regresses, recurrence of genital warts is common with 50% recurrence after one year. As a result of the unsightly lesions, treatment of genital warts is common.

Evidence over the last two decades has led to a broad acceptance that HPV infection is necessary, though not sufficient, for the development of cervical cancer. The presence of HPV in cervical cancer is estimated at 99.7%. Anal cancer is thought to have a similar association between HPV infection and the development of anal dysplasia and anal cancer as is the case with cervical cancer. In one study of HIV negative patients with anal cancer, HPV infection was found in 88% of anal cancers. In the US in 2003, 12,200 new cases of cervical cancer and 4,100 cervical-cancer deaths are predicted along with 4,000 new cases of

anal cancer and 500 anal-cancer deaths. While the incidence of cervical cancer has decreased in the last four decades due to widespread screening, the incidence of anal cancer is increasing. The increase in anal cancer incidence may be attributed in part to HIV infection since HIV positive patients have a higher incidence of anal cancer than the general population. While anal cancer has an incidence of 0.9 cases per 100,000 in the general population, anal cancer has an incidence of 35 cases per 100,000 in the homosexual male population and 70-100 cases per 100,000 in the HIV positive homosexual male population. In fact, due to the high prevalence of anal dysplasia among HIV-infected patients and a growing trend of anal cancers, the 2003 USPHA / IDSA Guidelines for the Treatment of Opportunistic Infections in HIV Positive Patients will include treatment guidelines for patients diagnosed with anal dysplasia.

There is no known cure for HPV. There are treatments for genital warts, though they often disappear even without treatment. The method of treatment depends on factors such as the size and location of the genital warts. Among the treatments used are, Imiquimod cream, 20 percent podophyllin antimitotic solution, 0.5 percent podofilox solution, 5 percent 5-fluorouracil cream, and Trichloroacetic acid. The use of podophyllin or podofilox is not recommended for pregnant women because they are absorbed by the skin and may cause birth defects. The use of 5-fluorouracil cream is also not recommended for pregnant women. Small genital warts can be physically removed by freezing (cryosurgery), burning (electrocautery) or laser treatment. Large warts that do not responded to other treatment may have to be removed by surgery. Genital warts have been known to return following physical removal, in these instances α -interferon have been used to directly inject into these warts. However, α -interferon is expensive, and its use does not reduce the rate of return of the genital warts.

As such there exists an unmet need for effective HPV treatment. It has now been surprisingly discovered compounds that meet this need, and provide other benefits as well.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A compound of formula I useful as an antiproliferative agent.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

An embodiment of the present invention is a compound of formula I.

Another embodiment of the present invention is the use of the compound of formula
5 I as an antiviral agent.

Another embodiment of the present invention is the use of the compound of formula
I as an anti-HPV agent.

Another embodiment of the present invention is the use of the compound of formula
I as a topical antiviral agent.

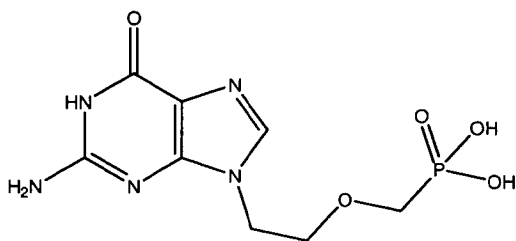
10 Another embodiment of the present invention is the use of the compound of formula
I as a topical anti-HPV agent.

Another embodiment of the present invention is the use of the compound of formula
I as an antiproliferative agent.

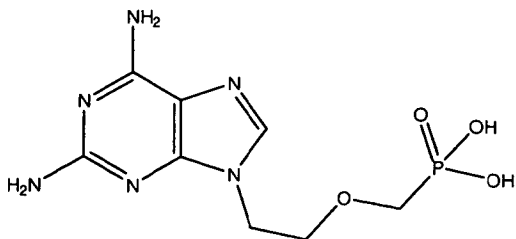
Another embodiment of the present invention is the use of the compound of formula
15 I as an apoptotic agent

Definitions

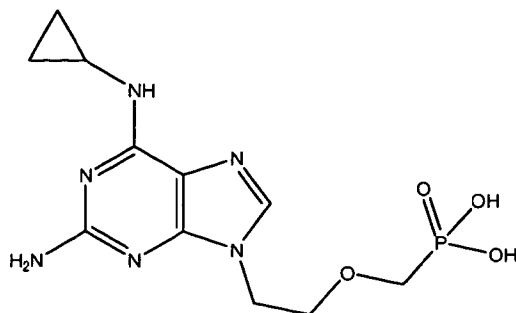
The term "PMEG" refers to the compound 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)guanine,



20 The term "PMEDAP" refers to the compound 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)-2,6-diaminopurine,



The term "cprPMEDAP" refers to the compound 9-(2-phosphonylmethoxyethyl)-2-amino-6-(cyclopropyl)purine,



"Bioavailability" is the degree to which the pharmaceutically active agent becomes
5 available to the target tissue after the agent's introduction into the body. Enhancement of the bioavailability of a pharmaceutically active agent can provide a more efficient and effective treatment for patients because, for a given dose, more of the pharmaceutically active agent will be available at the targeted tissue sites.

The terms "phosphonate" and "phosphonate group" include functional groups or
10 moieties within a molecule that comprises a phosphorous that is 1) single-bonded to a carbon, 2) double-bonded to a heteroatom, 3) single-bonded to a heteroatom, and 4) single-bonded to another heteroatom, wherein each heteroatom can be the same or different. The terms "phosphonate" and "phosphonate group" also include functional groups or moieties that comprise a phosphorous in the same oxidation state as the phosphorous described
15 above, as well as functional groups or moieties that comprise a prodrug moiety that can separate from a compound so that the compound retains a phosphorous having the characteristics described above. For example, the terms "phosphonate" and "phosphonate group" include phosphonic acid, phosphonic monoester, phosphonic diester, phosphonamidate, and phosphonthioate functional groups. In one specific embodiment of
20 the invention, the terms "phosphonate" and "phosphonate group" include functional groups or moieties within a molecule that comprises a phosphorous that is 1) single-bonded to a carbon, 2) double-bonded to an oxygen, 3) single-bonded to an oxygen, and 4) single-bonded to another oxygen, as well as functional groups or moieties that comprise a prodrug moiety that can separate from a compound so that the compound retains a

phosphorous having such characteristics. In another specific embodiment of the invention, the terms "phosphonate" and "phosphonate group" include functional groups or moieties within a molecule that comprises a phosphorous that is 1) single-bonded to a carbon, 2) double-bonded to an oxygen, 3) single-bonded to an oxygen or nitrogen, and 4) single-bonded to another oxygen or nitrogen, as well as functional groups or moieties that comprise a prodrug moiety that can separate from a compound so that the compound retains a phosphorous having such characteristics.

Recipes and methods for determining stability of compounds in surrogate gastrointestinal secretions are known. Compounds are defined herein as stable in the gastrointestinal tract where less than about 50 mole percent of the protected groups are deprotected in surrogate intestinal or gastric juice upon incubation for 1 hour at 37°C. Such compounds are suitable for use in this embodiment. Note that simply because the compounds are stable to the gastrointestinal tract does not mean that they cannot be hydrolyzed *in vivo*. Prodrugs typically will be stable in the digestive system but are substantially hydrolyzed to the parental drug in the digestive lumen, liver or other metabolic organ, or within cells in general.

The compounds of the invention can also exist as tautomeric isomers in certain cases. For example, ene-amine tautomers can exist for imidazole, guanidine, amidine, and tetrazole systems and all their possible tautomeric forms are within the scope of the invention.

The term "prodrug" as used herein refers to any compound that when administered to a biological system generates the drug substance, *i.e.* active ingredient, as a result of spontaneous chemical reaction(s); enzyme catalyzed chemical reaction(s), photolysis, and/or metabolic chemical reaction(s). A prodrug is thus a covalently modified analog or latent form of a therapeutically-active compound.

"Prodrug moiety" refers to a labile functional group which separates from the active inhibitory compound during metabolism, systemically, inside a cell, by hydrolysis, enzymatic cleavage, or by some other process (Bundgaard, Hans, "Design and Application of Prodrugs" in A Textbook of Drug Design and Development (1991), P. Krogsgaard-Larsen and H.

Bundgaard, Eds. Harwood Academic Publishers, pp. 113-191). Enzymes which are capable of an enzymatic activation mechanism with the phosphonate prodrug compounds of the invention include, but are not limited to, amidases, esterases, microbial enzymes, phospholipases, cholinesterases, and phosphatases. Prodrug moieties can serve to enhance solubility, absorption and lipophilicity to optimize drug delivery, bioavailability and efficacy. A prodrug moiety may include an active metabolite or drug itself.

Exemplary prodrug moieties include the hydrolytically sensitive or labile acyloxymethyl esters $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{R}$ and acyloxymethyl carbonates $-\text{CH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{OR}$ where R in this instance is C_1 – C_6 alkyl, C_1 – C_6 substituted alkyl, C_6 – C_{20} aryl or C_6 – C_{20} substituted aryl. The acyloxyalkyl ester was first used as a prodrug strategy for carboxylic acids and then applied to phosphates and phosphonates by Farquhar et al. (1983) *J. Pharm. Sci.* 72: 324; also US Patent Nos. 4816570, 4968788, 5663159 and 5792756. Subsequently, the acyloxyalkyl ester was used to deliver phosphonic acids across cell membranes and to enhance oral bioavailability. A close variant of the acyloxyalkyl ester, the alkoxy-carbonyloxyalkyl ester (carbonate), may also enhance oral bioavailability as a prodrug moiety in the compounds of the combinations of the invention. An exemplary acyloxymethyl ester is isopropylcarbonyloxymethoxy, $-\text{OCH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$. An exemplary acyloxymethyl carbonate prodrug moiety is isopropylcarbonyloxymethyl carbonate, $\text{HOC}(=\text{O})\text{OCH}_2\text{OC}(=\text{O})\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2$.

The phosphonate group may be a phosphonate prodrug moiety. The prodrug moiety may be sensitive to hydrolysis, such as, but not limited to a isopropylcarbonyloxymethoxy or isopropylcarbonyloxymethyl carbonate group. Alternatively, the prodrug moiety may be sensitive to enzymatic potentiated cleavage, such as a lactate ester or a phosphoramidate-ester group.

Aryl esters of phosphorus groups, especially phenyl esters, are reported to enhance oral bioavailability (De Lombaert et al. (1994) *J. Med. Chem.* 37:498). Phenyl esters containing a carboxylic ester ortho to the phosphate have also been described (Khamnei and Torrence, (1996) *J. Med. Chem.* 39:4109-4115). Benzyl esters are reported to generate the parent phosphonic acid. In some cases, substituents at the *ortho*- or *para*-position may

accelerate the hydrolysis. Benzyl analogs with an acylated phenol or an alkylated phenol may generate the phenolic compound through the action of enzymes, *e.g.*, esterases, oxidases, etc., which in turn undergoes cleavage at the benzylic C–O bond to generate the phosphoric acid and the quinone methide intermediate. Examples of this class of prodrugs are described by Mitchell et al. (1992) *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. II* 2345; Glazier WO 91/19721. Still other benzylic prodrugs have been described containing a carboxylic ester-containing group attached to the benzylic methylene (Glazier WO 91/19721). Thio-containing prodrugs are reported to be useful for the intracellular delivery of phosphonate drugs. These proesters contain an ethylthio group in which the thiol group is either esterified with an acyl group or combined with another thiol group to form a disulfide. Deesterification or reduction of the disulfide generates the free thio intermediate which subsequently breaks down to the phosphoric acid and episulfide (Puech et al. (1993) *Antiviral Res.*, 22: 155-174; Benzaria et al. (1996) *J. Med. Chem.* 39: 4958). Cyclic phosphonate esters have also been described as prodrugs of phosphorus-containing compounds (Erion et al., US Patent No. 6312662).

“Protecting group” refers to a moiety of a compound that masks or alters the properties of a functional group or the properties of the compound as a whole. Chemical protecting groups and strategies for protection/deprotection are well known in the art. *See e.g., Protective Groups in Organic Chemistry*, Theodora W. Greene, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1991. Protecting groups are often utilized to mask the reactivity of certain functional groups, to assist in the efficiency of desired chemical reactions, *e.g.*, making and breaking chemical bonds in an ordered and planned fashion. Protection of functional groups of a compound alters other physical properties besides the reactivity of the protected functional group, such as the polarity, lipophilicity (hydrophobicity), and other properties which can be measured by common analytical tools. Chemically protected intermediates may themselves be biologically active or inactive.

Protected compounds may also exhibit altered, and in some cases, optimized properties *in vitro* and *in vivo*, such as passage through cellular membranes and resistance to enzymatic degradation or sequestration. In this role, protected compounds with

intended therapeutic effects may be referred to as prodrugs.

Another function of a protecting group is to convert the parental drug into a prodrug, whereby the parental drug is released upon conversion of the prodrug *in vivo*.

Because active prodrugs may be absorbed more effectively than the parental drug,

5 prodrugs may possess greater potency *in vivo* than the parental drug. Protecting groups are removed either *in vitro*, in the instance of chemical intermediates, or *in vivo*, in the case of prodrugs. With chemical intermediates, it is not particularly important that the resulting products after deprotection, *e.g.*, alcohols, be physiologically acceptable, although in general it is more desirable if the products are pharmacologically innocuous.

10 Any reference to any of the compounds of the invention also includes a reference to a physiologically acceptable salt thereof. Examples of physiologically acceptable salts of the compounds of the invention include salts derived from an appropriate base, such as an alkali metal (for example, sodium), an alkaline earth (for example, magnesium), ammonium and NX_4^+ (wherein X is C_1 – C_4 alkyl). Physiologically acceptable salts of a hydrogen atom
15 or an amino group include salts of organic carboxylic acids such as acetic, benzoic, lactic, fumaric, tartaric, maleic, malonic, malic, isethionic, lactobionic and succinic acids; organic sulfonic acids, such as methanesulfonic, ethanesulfonic, benzenesulfonic and p-toluenesulfonic acids; and inorganic acids, such as hydrochloric, sulfuric, phosphoric and sulfamic acids. Physiologically acceptable salts of a compound of a hydroxy group include
20 the anion of said compound in combination with a suitable cation such as Na^+ and NX_4^+ (wherein X is independently selected from H or a C_1 – C_4 alkyl group).

For therapeutic use, salts of active ingredients of the compounds of the invention will be physiologically acceptable, *i.e.* they will be salts derived from a physiologically acceptable acid or base. However, salts of acids or bases which are not physiologically
25 acceptable may also find use, for example, in the preparation or purification of a physiologically acceptable compound. All salts, whether or not derived from a physiologically acceptable acid or base, are within the scope of the present invention.

“Alkyl” is C_1 – C_{18} hydrocarbon containing normal, secondary, tertiary or cyclic

carbon atoms. Examples are methyl (Me, $-\text{CH}_3$), ethyl (Et, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1-propyl (\underline{n} -Pr, \underline{n} -propyl, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2-propyl (\underline{i} -Pr, \underline{i} -propyl, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 1-butyl (\underline{n} -Bu, \underline{n} -butyl, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2-methyl-1-propyl (\underline{i} -Bu, \underline{i} -butyl, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2-butyl (\underline{s} -Bu, \underline{s} -butyl, $-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2-methyl-2-propyl (\underline{t} -Bu, \underline{t} -butyl, $-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$), 1-pentyl (\underline{n} -pentyl, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2-pentyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 3-pentyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2-methyl-2-butyl ($-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 3-methyl-2-butyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 3-methyl-1-butyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2-methyl-1-butyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 1-hexyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 2-hexyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 3-hexyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)$), 2-methyl-2-pentyl ($-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 3-methyl-2-pentyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), 4-methyl-2-pentyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 3-methyl-3-pentyl ($-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2-methyl-3-pentyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 2,3-dimethyl-2-butyl ($-\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 3,3-dimethyl-2-butyl ($-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)_3$).

“Alkenyl” is C_2 - C_{18} hydrocarbon containing normal, secondary, tertiary or cyclic carbon atoms with at least one site of unsaturation, *i.e.* a carbon-carbon, sp^2 double bond. Examples include, but are not limited to, ethylene or vinyl ($-\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), allyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$), cyclopentenyl ($-\text{C}_5\text{H}_7$), and 5-hexenyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$).

“Alkynyl” is C_2 - C_{18} hydrocarbon containing normal, secondary, tertiary or cyclic carbon atoms with at least one site of unsaturation, *i.e.* a carbon-carbon, sp triple bond. Examples include, but are not limited to, acetylenic ($-\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$) and propargyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{C}\equiv\text{CH}$),

“Alkylene” refers to a saturated, branched or straight chain or cyclic hydrocarbon radical of 1-18 carbon atoms, and having two monovalent radical centers derived by the removal of two hydrogen atoms from the same or two different carbon atoms of a parent alkane. Typical alkylene radicals include, but are not limited to, methylene ($-\text{CH}_2-$), 1,2-ethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 1,3-propyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), 1,4-butyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$), and the like.

“Alkenylene” refers to an unsaturated, branched or straight chain or cyclic hydrocarbon radical of 2-18 carbon atoms, and having two monovalent radical centers derived by the removal of two hydrogen atoms from the same or two different carbon atoms

of a parent alkene. Typical alkenylene radicals include, but are not limited to, 1,2-ethylene (-CH=CH-).

“Alkynylene” refers to an unsaturated, branched or straight chain or cyclic hydrocarbon radical of 2-18 carbon atoms, and having two monovalent radical centers derived by the removal of two hydrogen atoms from the same or two different carbon atoms of a parent alkyne. Typical alkynylene radicals include, but are not limited to, acetylene (-C≡C-), propargyl (-CH₂C≡C-), and 4-pentynyl (-CH₂CH₂CH₂C≡CH-).

“Aryl” means a monovalent aromatic hydrocarbon radical of 6-20 carbon atoms derived by the removal of one hydrogen atom from a single carbon atom of a parent aromatic ring system. Typical aryl groups include, but are not limited to, radicals derived from benzene, substituted benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, biphenyl, and the like.

“Arylalkyl” refers to an acyclic alkyl radical in which one of the hydrogen atoms bonded to a carbon atom, typically a terminal or sp³ carbon atom, is replaced with an aryl radical. Typical arylalkyl groups include, but are not limited to, benzyl, 2-phenylethan-1-yl, naphthylmethyl, 2-naphthylethan-1-yl, naphthobenzyl, 2-naphthophenylethan-1-yl and the like. The arylalkyl group comprises 6 to 20 carbon atoms, *e.g.*, the alkyl moiety, including alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl groups, of the arylalkyl group is 1 to 6 carbon atoms and the aryl moiety is 5 to 14 carbon atoms.

“Substituted alkyl”, “substituted aryl”, and “substituted arylalkyl” mean alkyl, aryl, and arylalkyl respectively, in which one or more hydrogen atoms are each independently replaced with a non-hydrogen substituent. Typical substituents include, but are not limited to, -X, -R, -O-, -OR, -SR, -S-, -NR₂, -NR₃, =NR, -CX₃, -CN, -OCN, -SCN, -N=C=O, -NCS, -NO, -NO₂, =N₂, -N₃, NC(=O)R, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)NRR, -S(=O)₂O-, -S(=O)₂OH, -S(=O)₂R, -OS(=O)₂OR, -S(=O)₂NHR, -S(=O)R, -OP(=O)O₂RR, -P(=O)O₂RR, -P(=O)(O-)₂, -P(=O)(OH)₂, -C(=O)R, -C(=O)X, -C(S)R, -C(O)OR, -C(O)O-, -C(S)OR, -C(O)SR, -C(S)SR, -C(O)NRR, -C(S)NRR, -C(NR)NRR, where each X is independently a halogen: F, Cl, Br, or I; and each R is independently -H, alkyl, aryl, heterocycle, protecting group or prodrug moiety. Alkylene, alkenylene, and alkynylene groups may also be similarly substituted.

“Heterocycle” as used herein includes by way of example and not limitation these

heterocycles described in Paquette, Leo A.; Principles of Modern Heterocyclic Chemistry (W.A. Benjamin, New York, 1968), particularly Chapters 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 9; The Chemistry of Heterocyclic Compounds, A Series of Monographs" (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1950 to present), in particular Volumes 13, 14, 16, 19, and 28; and *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* (1960) 82:5566.

- 5 In one specific embodiment of the invention "heterocycle" includes a "carbocycle" as defined herein, wherein one or more (e.g. 1, 2, 3, or 4) carbon atoms have been replaced with a heteroatom (e.g. O, N, or S).

Examples of heterocycles include by way of example and not limitation pyridyl, dihydropyridyl, tetrahydropyridyl (piperidyl), thiazolyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, sulfur
10 oxidized tetrahydrothiophenyl, pyrimidinyl, furanyl, thienyl, pyrrolyl, pyrazolyl, imidazolyl, tetrazolyl, benzofuranyl, thianaphthalenyl, indolyl, indolenyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, benzimidazolyl, piperidinyl, 4-piperidonyl, pyrrolidinyl, 2-pyrrolidonyl, pyrrolinyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, decahydroquinolinyl, octahydroisoquinolinyl, azocinyl, triazinyl, 6H-1,2,5-thiadiazinyl,
15 2H,6H-1,5,2-dithiazinyl, thienyl, thianthrenyl, pyranyl, isobenzofuranyl, chromenyl, xanthenyl, phenoxathinyl, 2H-pyrrolyl, isothiazolyl, isoxazolyl, pyrazinyl, pyridazinyl, indoliziny, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, 1H-indazolyl, purinyl, 4H-quinoliziny, phthalazinyl, naphthyridinyl, quinoxalinyl, quinazolinyl, cinnolinyl, pteridinyl, 4aH-carbazolyl, carbazolyl, β -carbolinyl, phenanthridinyl, acridinyl, pyrimidinyl, phenanthrolinyl,
20 phenazinyl, phenothiazinyl, furazanyl, phenoxazinyl, isochromanyl, chromanyl, imidazolidinyl, imidazoliny, pyrazolidinyl, pyrazoliny, piperazinyl, indoliny, isoindoliny, quinuclidinyl, morpholiny, oxazolidinyl, benzotriazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, oxindolyl, benzoxazoliny, isatinoyl, and bis-tetrahydrofuranyl.

By way of example and not limitation, carbon bonded heterocycles are bonded at
25 position 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 of a pyridine, position 3, 4, 5, or 6 of a pyridazine, position 2, 4, 5, or 6 of a pyrimidine, position 2, 3, 5, or 6 of a pyrazine, position 2, 3, 4, or 5 of a furan, tetrahydrofuran, thiofuran, thiophene, pyrrole or tetrahydropyrrole, position 2, 4, or 5 of an oxazole, imidazole or thiazole, position 3, 4, or 5 of an isoxazole, pyrazole, or isothiazole, position 2 or 3 of an aziridine, position 2, 3, or 4 of an azetidine, position 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8

of a quinoline or position 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 of an isoquinoline. Still more typically, carbon bonded heterocycles include 2-pyridyl, 3-pyridyl, 4-pyridyl, 5-pyridyl, 6-pyridyl, 3-pyridazinyl, 4-pyridazinyl, 5-pyridazinyl, 6-pyridazinyl, 2-pyrimidinyl, 4-pyrimidinyl, 5-pyrimidinyl, 6-pyrimidinyl, 2-pyrazinyl, 3-pyrazinyl, 5-pyrazinyl, 6-pyrazinyl, 2-thiazolyl, 4-thiazolyl, or 5-thiazolyl.

By way of example and not limitation, nitrogen bonded heterocycles are bonded at position 1 of an aziridine, azetidine, pyrrole, pyrrolidine, 2-pyrroline, 3-pyrroline, imidazole, imidazolidine, 2-imidazoline, 3-imidazoline, pyrazole, pyrazoline, 2-pyrazoline, 3-pyrazoline, piperidine, piperazine, indole, indoline, 1H-indazole, position 2 of a isoindole, or isoindoline, position 4 of a morpholine, and position 9 of a carbazole, or β -carboline. Still more typically, nitrogen bonded heterocycles include 1-aziridyl, 1-azetetyl, 1-pyrrolyl, 1-imidazolyl, 1-pyrazolyl, and 1-piperidinyl.

“Carbocycle” refers to a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring having 3 to 7 carbon atoms as a monocycle, 7 to 12 carbon atoms as a bicycle, and up to about 20 carbon atoms as a polycycle. Monocyclic carbocycles have 3 to 6 ring atoms, still more typically 5 or 6 ring atoms. Bicyclic carbocycles have 7 to 12 ring atoms, *e.g.*, arranged as a bicyclo [4,5], [5,5], [5,6] or [6,6] system, or 9 or 10 ring atoms arranged as a bicyclo [5,6] or [6,6] system. Examples of monocyclic carbocycles include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, 1-cyclopent-1-enyl, 1-cyclopent-2-enyl, 1-cyclopent-3-enyl, cyclohexyl, 1-cyclohex-1-enyl, 1-cyclohex-2-enyl, 1-cyclohex-3-enyl, phenyl, spiryl and naphthyl.

“Linker” or “link” refers to a chemical moiety comprising a covalent bond or a chain or group of atoms that covalently attaches a phosphonate group to a drug. Linkers include moieties such as: repeating units of alkyloxy (*e.g.*, polyethyleneoxy, PEG, polymethyleneoxy) and alkylamino (*e.g.*, polyethyleneamino, Jeffamine™); and diacid ester and amides including succinate, succinamide, diglycolate, malonate, and caproamide.

The term “chiral” refers to molecules which have the property of non-superimposability of the mirror image partner, while the term “achiral” refers to molecules which are superimposable on their mirror image partner.

The term "stereoisomers" refers to compounds which have identical chemical constitution, but differ with regard to the arrangement of the atoms or groups in space.

"Diastereomer" refers to a stereoisomer with two or more centers of chirality and whose molecules are not mirror images of one another. Diastereomers have different physical properties, *e.g.*, melting points, boiling points, spectral properties, and reactivities. Mixtures of diastereomers may separate under high resolution analytical procedures such as electrophoresis and chromatography.

"Enantiomers" refer to two stereoisomers of a compound which are non-superimposable mirror images of one another.

The term "treatment" or "treating," to the extent it relates to a disease or condition includes preventing the disease or condition from occurring, inhibiting the disease or condition, eliminating the disease or condition, and/or relieving one or more symptoms of the disease or condition.

The term "antiproliferative" refers to activities used or tending to inhibit cell growth, such as *antiproliferative* effects on tumor cells, or antiproliferative effects on virally infected cells.

The terms "apoptosis" refers to one of the main types of programmed cell death. As such, it is a process of deliberate suicide by an unwanted cell in a multicellular organism. In contrast to necrosis, which is a form of cell death that results from acute tissue injury, apoptosis is carried out in an ordered process that generally confers advantages during an organism's life cycle. Apoptosis is a type of cell death in which the cell uses specialized cellular machinery to kill itself; a cell suicide mechanism that enables metazoans to control cell number and eliminate cells that threaten the animal's survival. Apoptosis can occur, for instance, when a cell is damaged beyond repair, or infected with a virus. The stimuli for apoptosis can come from the cell itself, from its surrounding tissue or from a cell that is part of the immune system, it can be chemical, biological or physical. The related term "apoptotic" refers to the process of apoptosis.

Stereochemical definitions and conventions used herein generally follow S. P. Parker, Ed., McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Chemical Terms (1984) McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York; and Eliel, E. and Wilen, S., Stereochemistry of Organic Compounds (1994) John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York. Many organic compounds exist in optically active forms, *i.e.*, they have the ability to rotate the plane of plane-polarized light. In describing an optically active compound, the prefixes D and L or R and S are used to denote the absolute configuration of the molecule about its chiral center(s). The prefixes d and l or (+) and (-) are employed to designate the sign of rotation of plane-polarized light by the compound, with (-) or l meaning that the compound is levorotatory. A compound prefixed with (+) or d is dextrorotatory. For a given chemical structure, these stereoisomers are identical except that they are mirror images of one another. A specific stereoisomer may also be referred to as an enantiomer, and a mixture of such isomers is often called an enantiomeric mixture. A 50:50 mixture of enantiomers is referred to as a racemic mixture or a racemate, which may occur where there has been no stereoselection or stereospecificity in a chemical reaction or process. The terms "racemic mixture" and "racemate" refer to an equimolar mixture of two enantiomeric species, devoid of optical activity.

Protecting Groups

In the context of the present invention, protecting groups include prodrug moieties and chemical protecting groups.

Protecting groups are available, commonly known and used, and are optionally used to prevent side reactions with the protected group during synthetic procedures, *i.e.* routes or methods to prepare the compounds of the invention. For the most part the decision as to which groups to protect, when to do so, and the nature of the chemical protecting group "PG" will be dependent upon the chemistry of the reaction to be protected against (*e.g.*, acidic, basic, oxidative, reductive or other conditions) and the intended direction of the synthesis. The PG groups do not need to be, and generally are not, the same if the compound is substituted with multiple PG. In general, PG will be used to protect functional groups such as carboxyl, hydroxyl, thio, or amino groups and to thus

prevent side reactions or to otherwise facilitate the synthetic efficiency. The order of deprotection to yield free, deprotected groups is dependent upon the intended direction of the synthesis and the reaction conditions to be encountered, and may occur in any order as determined by the artisan.

5 Various functional groups of the compounds of the invention may be protected. For example, protecting groups for -OH groups (whether hydroxyl, carboxylic acid, phosphonic acid, or other functions) include "ether- or ester-forming groups". Ether- or ester-forming groups are capable of functioning as chemical protecting groups in the synthetic schemes set forth herein. However, some hydroxyl and thio protecting groups
10 are neither ether- nor ester-forming groups, as will be understood by those skilled in the art, and are included with amides, discussed below.

A very large number of hydroxyl protecting groups and amide-forming groups and corresponding chemical cleavage reactions are described in Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis, Theodora W. Greene (John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1991, ISBN 0-471-
15 62301-6) ("Greene"). See also Kocienski, Philip J.; Protecting Groups (Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart, New York, 1994), which is incorporated by reference in its entirety herein. In particular Chapter 1, Protecting Groups: An Overview, pages 1-20, Chapter 2, Hydroxyl Protecting Groups, pages 21-94, Chapter 3, Diol Protecting Groups, pages 95-117, Chapter 4, Carboxyl Protecting Groups, pages 118-154, Chapter 5, Carbonyl Protecting Groups,
20 pages 155-184. For protecting groups for carboxylic acid, phosphonic acid, phosphonate, sulfonic acid and other protecting groups for acids see Greene as set forth below. Such groups include by way of example and not limitation, esters, amides, hydrazides, and the like.

25 Ether- and Ester-Forming Protecting Groups

Ester-forming groups include: (1) phosphonate ester-forming groups, such as phosphoramidate esters, phosphorothioate esters, phosphonate esters, and phosphon-bis-amidates; (2) carboxyl ester-forming groups, and (3) sulphur ester-forming groups, such as sulphonate, sulfate, and sulfinate.

The phosphonate moieties of the compounds of the invention may or may not be prodrug moieties, *i.e.* they may or may be susceptible to hydrolytic or enzymatic cleavage or modification. Certain phosphonate moieties are stable under most or nearly all metabolic conditions. For example, a dialkylphosphonate, where the alkyl groups are two or more carbons, may have appreciable stability *in vivo* due to a slow rate of hydrolysis.

Salts and Hydrates

The compositions of this invention optionally comprise salts of the compounds herein, especially pharmaceutically acceptable non-toxic salts containing, for example, Na^+ , Li^+ , K^+ , Ca^{++} and Mg^{++} . Such salts may include those derived by combination of appropriate cations such as alkali and alkaline earth metal ions or ammonium and quaternary amino ions with an acid anion moiety. Monovalent salts are preferred if a water soluble salt is desired.

Metal salts typically are prepared by reacting a compound of this invention with a metal hydroxide. Examples of metal salts which are prepared in this way are salts containing Li^+ , Na^+ , and K^+ . A less soluble metal salt can be precipitated from the solution of a more soluble salt by addition of the suitable metal compound.

In addition, salts may be formed from acid addition of certain organic and inorganic acids, *e.g.*, HCl , HBr , H_2SO_4 , or organic sulfonic acids, to basic centers, or to acidic groups. Finally, it is to be understood that the compositions herein comprise compounds of the invention in their un-ionized, as well as zwitterionic form, and combinations with stoichiometric amounts of water as in hydrates.

Also included within the scope of this invention are the salts of the parental compounds with one or more amino acids. Any of the amino acids described above are suitable, especially the naturally-occurring amino acids found as protein components, although the amino acid typically is one bearing a side chain with a basic or acidic group, *e.g.*, lysine, arginine or glutamic acid, or a neutral group such as glycine, serine, threonine, alanine, isoleucine, or leucine.

Methods of Inhibition of HPV

Another aspect of the invention relates to methods of inhibiting the activity of HPV comprising the step of treating a sample suspected of containing HPV with a compound of
5 the invention.

Compositions of the invention act as inhibitors of HPV, as intermediates for such inhibitors or have other utilities as described below.

The treating step of the invention comprises adding the composition of the invention to the sample or it comprises adding a precursor of the composition to the sample. The
10 addition step comprises any method of administration as described above.

If desired, the activity of HPV after application of the composition can be observed by any method including direct and indirect methods of detecting HPV activity. Quantitative, qualitative, and semi quantitative methods of determining HPV activity are all contemplated. Typically one of the screening methods described above are applied,
15 however, any other method such as observation of the physiological properties of a living organism are also applicable.

Screens for HPV Inhibitors

Compounds and compositions of the invention are screened for therapeutic utility
20 by measuring the EC_{50} , that is the concentration of compound that achieves 50% inhibition of cell growth. The ratio of EC_{50} in HPV-uninfected and infected cells provides a measure of the selectivity of the compound for the virus infected cells. The protocols used to obtain these measures are taught in the Examples.

Pharmaceutical Formulations and Routes of Administration.

The compounds of this invention are formulated with conventional carriers and excipients, which will be selected in accord with ordinary practice. Tablets will contain excipients, glidants, fillers, binders and the like. Aqueous formulations are prepared in

sterile form, and when intended for delivery by other than oral administration generally will be isotonic. All formulations will optionally contain excipients such as those set forth in the "Handbook of Pharmaceutical Excipients" (1986). Excipients include ascorbic acid and other antioxidants, chelating agents such as EDTA, carbohydrates such as dextrin, hydroxyalkylcellulose, hydroxyalkylmethylcellulose, stearic acid and the like. The pH of the formulations ranges from about 3 to about 11, but is ordinarily about 7 to 10.

One or more compounds of the invention (herein referred to in this context as the active ingredients) are administered by any route appropriate to the condition to be treated. Suitable routes include oral, rectal, nasal, topical (including buccal and sublingual), vaginal and parenteral (including subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, intradermal, intrathecal and epidural), and the like. It will be appreciated that the preferred route may vary with the condition of the recipient. An advantage of the compounds of this invention is that they are orally bioavailable and can be dosed orally.

While it is possible for the active ingredients to be administered alone it may be preferable to present them as pharmaceutical formulations. The formulations, both for veterinary and for human use, of the invention comprise at least one active ingredient, as above defined, together with one or more acceptable carriers therefore and optionally other therapeutic ingredients. The carrier(s) must be "acceptable" in the sense of being compatible with the other ingredients of the formulation and physiologically innocuous to the recipient thereof.

The formulations include those suitable for the foregoing administration routes. The formulations may conveniently be presented in unit dosage form and may be prepared by any of the methods well known in the art of pharmacy. Techniques and formulations generally are found in Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences (Mack Publishing Co., Easton, PA). Such methods include the step of bringing into association the active ingredient with the carrier which constitutes one or more accessory ingredients. In general the formulations are prepared by uniformly and intimately bringing into association the active ingredient with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both, and then, if necessary, shaping the product.

Formulations of the invention suitable for oral administration are prepared as discrete units such as capsules, cachets or tablets each containing a predetermined amount of the active ingredient; as a powder or granules; as solution or a suspension in an aqueous liquid or a non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water liquid emulsion or a water-in-oil liquid emulsion. The active ingredient may also be presented as a bolus, electuary or paste.

A tablet is made by compression or molding, optionally with one or more accessory ingredients. Compressed tablets may be prepared by compressing in a suitable machine the active ingredient in a free-flowing form such as a powder or granules, optionally mixed with a binder, lubricant, inert diluent, preservative, surface active or dispersing agent.

Molded tablets may be made by molding in a suitable machine a mixture of the powdered active ingredient moistened with an inert liquid diluent. The tablets may optionally be coated or scored and optionally are formulated so as to provide slow or controlled release of the active ingredient there from.

For infections of the eye or other external tissues e.g. mouth and skin, the formulations are preferably applied as a topical ointment or cream containing the active ingredient(s) in an amount of, for example, 0.075 to 20% w/w (including active ingredient(s) in a range between 0.1% and 20% in increments of 0.1% w/w such as 0.6% w/w, 0.7% w/w, etc.), preferably 0.2 to 15% w/w and most preferably 0.5 to 10% w/w. When formulated in an ointment, the active ingredients may be employed with either a paraffinic or a water-miscible ointment base. Alternatively, the active ingredients may be formulated in a cream with an oil-in-water cream base.

If desired, the aqueous phase of the cream base may include, for example, at least 30% w/w of a polyhydric alcohol, i.e. an alcohol having two or more hydroxyl groups such as propylene glycol, butane 1,3-diol, mannitol, sorbitol, glycerol and polyethylene glycol (including PEG 400) and mixtures thereof. The topical formulations may desirably include a compound which enhances absorption or penetration of the active ingredient through the skin or other affected areas. Examples of such dermal penetration enhancers include dimethyl sulphoxide and related analogs.

The oily phase of the emulsions of this invention may be constituted from known ingredients in a known manner. While the phase may comprise merely an emulsifier (otherwise known as an emulgent), it desirably comprises a mixture of at least one emulsifier with a fat or an oil or with both a fat and an oil. Preferably, a hydrophilic
5 emulsifier is included together with a lipophilic emulsifier which acts as a stabilizer. It is also preferred to include both an oil and a fat. Together, the emulsifier(s) with or without stabilizer(s) make up the so-called emulsifying wax, and the wax together with the oil and fat make up the so-called emulsifying ointment base which forms the oily dispersed phase of the cream formulations.

10 Emulgents and emulsion stabilizers suitable for use in the formulation of the invention include Tween[®] 60, Span[®] 80, cetostearyl alcohol, benzyl alcohol, myristyl alcohol, glyceryl mono-stearate and sodium lauryl sulfate.

The choice of suitable oils or fats for the formulation is based on achieving the desired cosmetic properties. The cream should preferably be a non-greasy, non-staining
15 and washable product with suitable consistency to avoid leakage from tubes or other containers. Straight or branched chain, mono- or dibasic alkyl esters such as di-isoadipate, isocetyl stearate, propylene glycol diester of coconut fatty acids, isopropyl myristate, decyl oleate, isopropyl palmitate, butyl stearate, 2-ethylhexyl palmitate or a blend of branched chain esters known as Crodamol CAP may be used, the last three being preferred esters.
20 These may be used alone or in combination depending on the properties required. Alternatively, high melting point lipids such as white soft paraffin and/or liquid paraffin or other mineral oils are used.

Formulations suitable for topical administration to the eye also include eye drops wherein the active ingredient is dissolved or suspended in a suitable carrier, especially an
25 aqueous solvent for the active ingredient. The active ingredient is preferably present in such formulations in a concentration of 0.5 to 20%, advantageously 0.5 to 10% particularly about 1.5% w/w.

Formulations suitable for topical administration in the mouth include lozenges comprising the active ingredient in a flavored basis, usually sucrose and acacia or tragacanth; pastilles comprising the active ingredient in an inert basis such as gelatin and glycerin, or sucrose and acacia; and mouthwashes comprising the active ingredient in a
5 suitable liquid carrier.

Formulations for rectal administration may be presented as a suppository with a suitable base comprising for example cocoa butter or a salicylate.

Formulations suitable for intrapulmonary or nasal administration have a particle size for example in the range of 0.1 to 500 microns (including particle sizes in a range
10 between 0.1 and 500 microns in increments microns such as 0.5, 1, 30 microns, 35 microns, etc.), which is administered by rapid inhalation through the nasal passage or by inhalation through the mouth so as to reach the alveolar sacs. Suitable formulations include aqueous or oily solutions of the active ingredient. Formulations suitable for aerosol or dry powder administration may be prepared according to conventional methods and may be delivered
15 with other therapeutic agents such as compounds heretofore used in the treatment or prophylaxis of influenza A or B infections as described below.

Formulations suitable for vaginal administration may be presented as pessaries, tampons, creams, gels, pastes, foams or spray formulations containing in addition to the active ingredient, such carriers are as known in the art to be appropriate.

20 Formulations suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the intended recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents and thickening agents.

25 The formulations are presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example sealed ampoules and vials, and may be stored in a freeze-dried (lyophilized) condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier, for example water for injection, immediately prior to use. Extemporaneous injection solutions and suspensions are prepared from sterile powders, granules and tablets of the kind previously described.

Preferred unit dosage formulations are those containing a daily dose or unit daily sub-dose, as herein above recited, or an appropriate fraction thereof, of the active ingredient.

It should be understood that in addition to the ingredients particularly mentioned above the formulations of this invention may include other agents conventional in the art
5 having regard to the type of formulation in question, for example those suitable for oral administration may include flavoring agents.

The invention further provides veterinary compositions comprising at least one active ingredient as above defined together with a veterinary carrier therefore.

Veterinary carriers are materials useful for the purpose of administering the
10 composition and may be solid, liquid or gaseous materials which are otherwise inert or acceptable in the veterinary art and are compatible with the active ingredient. These veterinary compositions may be administered orally, parenterally or by any other desired route.

Compounds of the invention are used to provide controlled release pharmaceutical
15 formulations containing as active ingredient one or more compounds of the invention ("controlled release formulations") in which the release of the active ingredient are controlled and regulated to allow less frequency dosing or to improve the pharmacokinetic or toxicity profile of a given active ingredient.

Effective dose of active ingredient depends at least on the nature of the condition
20 being treated, toxicity, whether the compound is being used prophylactically (lower doses) or against an active influenza infection, the method of delivery, and the pharmaceutical formulation, and will be determined by the clinician using conventional dose escalation studies. It can be expected to be from about 0.0001 to about 100 mg/kg body weight per day; typically, from about 0.01 to about 10 mg/kg body weight per day; more typically,
25 from about 0.01 to about 5 mg/kg body weight per day; most typically, from about 0.05 to about 0.5 mg/kg body weight per day. For example, for inhalation the daily candidate dose for an adult human of approximately 70 kg body weight will range from 1 mg to 1000 mg, preferably between 5 mg and 500 mg, and may take the form of single or multiple doses.

Active ingredients of the invention are also used in combination with other active ingredients. Such combinations are selected based on the condition to be treated, cross-reactivities of ingredients and pharmaco-properties of the combination. For example, when treating viral infections of the respiratory system, in particular influenza infection, the compositions of the invention are combined with antivirals (such as amantidine, rimantadine and ribavirin), mucolytics, expectorants, bronchial dilators, antibiotics, antipyretics, or analgesics. Ordinarily, antibiotics, antipyretics, and analgesics are administered together with the compounds of this invention.

10 Metabolites of the Compounds of the Invention

The present invention also provides the *in vivo* metabolic products of the compounds described herein, to the extent such products are novel and unobvious over the prior art. Such products may result for example from the oxidation, reduction, hydrolysis, amidation, esterification and the like of the administered compound, primarily due to enzymatic processes. Accordingly, the invention includes novel and unobvious compounds produced by a process comprising contacting a compound of this invention with a mammal for a period of time sufficient to yield a metabolic product thereof. Such products typically are identified by preparing a radiolabeled (e.g. C¹⁴ or H³) compound of the invention, administering it parenterally in a detectable dose (e.g. greater than about 0.5 mg/kg) to an animal such as rat, mouse, guinea pig, monkey, or to man, allowing sufficient time for metabolism to occur (typically about 30 seconds to 30 hours) and isolating its conversion products from the urine, blood or other biological samples. These products are easily isolated since they are labeled (others are isolated by the use of antibodies capable of binding epitopes surviving in the metabolite). The metabolite structures are determined in conventional fashion, e.g. by MS or NMR analysis. In general, analysis of metabolites is done in the same way as conventional drug metabolism studies well-known to those skilled in the art. The conversion products, so long as they are not otherwise found *in vivo*, are

useful in diagnostic assays for therapeutic dosing of the compounds of the invention even if they possess no neuraminidase inhibitory activity of their own.

Additional Uses for the Compounds of This Invention.

5 The compounds of this invention, or the biologically active substances produced from these compounds by hydrolysis or metabolism *in vivo*, are used as immunogens or for conjugation to proteins, whereby they serve as components of immunogenic compositions to prepare antibodies capable of binding specifically to the protein, to the compounds or to their metabolic products which retain immunologically recognized epitopes (sites of
10 antibody binding). The immunogenic compositions therefore are useful as intermediates in the preparation of antibodies for use in diagnostic, quality control, or the like, methods or in assays for the compounds or their novel metabolic products. The compounds are useful for raising antibodies against otherwise non-immunogenic polypeptides, in that the compounds serve as haptenic sites stimulating an immune response that cross-reacts with
15 the unmodified conjugated protein.

 The hydrolysis products of interest include products of the hydrolysis of the protected acidic and basic groups discussed above. As noted above, the acidic or basic amides comprising immunogenic polypeptides such as albumin or keyhole limpet hemocyanin generally are useful as immunogens. The metabolic products described above
20 may retain a substantial degree of immunological cross reactivity with the compounds of the invention. Thus, the antibodies of this invention will be capable of binding to the unprotected compounds of the invention without binding to the protected compounds; alternatively the metabolic products, will be capable of binding to the protected compounds and/or the metabolic products without binding to the protected compounds of
25 the invention, or will be capable of binding specifically to any one or all three. The antibodies desirably will not substantially cross-react with naturally-occurring materials. Substantial cross-reactivity is reactivity under specific assay conditions for specific analytes sufficient to interfere with the assay results.

The immunogens of this invention contain the compound of this invention presenting the desired epitope in association with an immunogenic substance. Within the context of the invention such association means covalent bonding to form an immunogenic conjugate (when applicable) or a mixture of non-covalently bonded materials, or a combination of the above. Immunogenic substances include adjuvants such as Freund's adjuvant, immunogenic proteins such as viral, bacterial, yeast, plant and animal polypeptides, in particular keyhole limpet hemocyanin, serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin or soybean trypsin inhibitor, and immunogenic polysaccharides. Typically, the compound having the structure of the desired epitope is covalently conjugated to an immunogenic polypeptide or polysaccharide by the use of a polyfunctional (ordinarily bifunctional) cross-linking agent. Methods for the manufacture of hapten immunogens are conventional per se, and any of the methods used heretofore for conjugating haptens to immunogenic polypeptides or the like are suitably employed here as well, taking into account the functional groups on the precursors or hydrolytic products which are available for cross-linking and the likelihood of producing antibodies specific to the epitope in question as opposed to the immunogenic substance.

Typically the polypeptide is conjugated to a site on the compound of the invention distant from the epitope to be recognized.

The conjugates are prepared in conventional fashion. For example, the cross-linking agents N-hydroxysuccinimide, succinic anhydride or $\text{alkN}=\text{C}=\text{Nalk}$ are useful in preparing the conjugates of this invention. The conjugates comprise a compound of the invention attached by a bond or a linking group of 1-100, typically, 1-25, more typically 1-10 carbon atoms to the immunogenic substance. The conjugates are separated from starting materials and by products using chromatography or the like, and then are sterile filtered and vialled for storage.

Animals are typically immunized against the immunogenic conjugates or derivatives and antisera or monoclonal antibodies prepared in conventional fashion.

The compounds of this invention are useful as linkers or spacers in preparing affinity absorption matrices, immobilized enzymes for process control, or immunoassay

reagents. The compounds herein contain a multiplicity of functional groups that are suitable as sites for cross-linking desired substances. For example, it is conventional to link affinity reagents such as hormones, peptides, antibodies, drugs, and the like to insoluble substrates. These insolubilized reagents are employed in known fashion to absorb binding partners for the affinity reagents from manufactured preparations, diagnostic samples and other impure mixtures. Similarly, immobilized enzymes are used to perform catalytic conversions with facile recovery of enzyme. Bifunctional compounds are commonly used to link analytes to detectable groups in preparing diagnostic reagents.

Screening assays preferably use cells from particular tissues that are susceptible to HPV infection. Assays known in the art are suitable for determining *in vivo* bioavailability including intestinal lumen stability, cell permeation, liver homogenate stability and plasma stability assays. However, even if the ester, amide or other protected derivatives are not converted *in vivo* to the free carboxyl, amino or hydroxyl groups, they remain useful as chemical intermediates.

Utility for the present invention was taught using antiproliferation assays. Antiproliferation assays measure effect of compounds on proliferation of cultured cells. Cells are cultured for 7 days in the presence of various concentrations of compounds. On the 7th day, cells are stained with dye, and intensity of staining (proportional to cell number) is measured by spectrophotometer. Data are plotted against compound concentrations, fitted to the sigmoid dose response curve, from which the compound concentration that reduces cell proliferation rate by 50% (50% effective concentration or EC₅₀) is determined. Active compounds in antiproliferation assays may be cytostatic (inhibit cell division) and/or cytotoxic (kill cells). By performing antiproliferation assays in HPV positive cancer cells and normal cells, we identify compounds that inhibit proliferation of HPV positive cancer cells more efficiently than cells from normal human tissues.

Exemplary Methods of Making the Compounds of the Invention.

The invention also relates to methods of making the compositions of the invention. The compositions are prepared by any of the applicable techniques of organic synthesis. Many such techniques are well known in the art. However, many of the known techniques are elaborated in "Compendium of Organic Synthetic Methods" (John Wiley & Sons, New York), Vol. 1, Ian T. Harrison and Shuyen Harrison, 1971; Vol. 2, Ian T. Harrison and Shuyen Harrison, 1974; Vol. 3, Louis S. Hegedus and Leroy Wade, 1977; Vol. 4, Leroy G. Wade, jr., 1980; Vol. 5, Leroy G. Wade, Jr., 1984; and Vol. 6, Michael B. Smith; as well as March, J., "Advanced Organic Chemistry, Third Edition", (John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1985), "Comprehensive Organic Synthesis. Selectivity, Strategy & Efficiency in Modern Organic Chemistry. In 9 Volumes", Barry M. Trost, Editor-in-Chief (Pergamon Press, New York, 1993 printing).

A number of exemplary methods for the preparation of the compositions of the invention are provided below. These methods are intended to illustrate the nature of such preparations are not intended to limit the scope of applicable methods.

Generally, the reaction conditions such as temperature, reaction time, solvents, workup procedures, and the like, will be those common in the art for the particular reaction to be performed. The cited reference material, together with material cited therein, contains detailed descriptions of such conditions. Typically the temperatures will be -100°C to 200°C, solvents will be aprotic or protic, and reaction times will be 10 seconds to 10 days. Workup typically consists of quenching any unreacted reagents followed by partition between a water/organic layer system (extraction) and separating the layer containing the product.

Oxidation and reduction reactions are typically carried out at temperatures near room temperature (about 20°C), although for metal hydride reductions frequently the temperature is reduced to 0°C to -100°C, solvents are typically aprotic for reductions and may be either protic or aprotic for oxidations. Reaction times are adjusted to achieve desired conversions.

Condensation reactions are typically carried out at temperatures near room temperature, although for non-equilibrating, kinetically controlled condensations reduced

temperatures (0°C to -100°C) are also common. Solvents can be either protic (common in equilibrating reactions) or aprotic (common in kinetically controlled reactions).

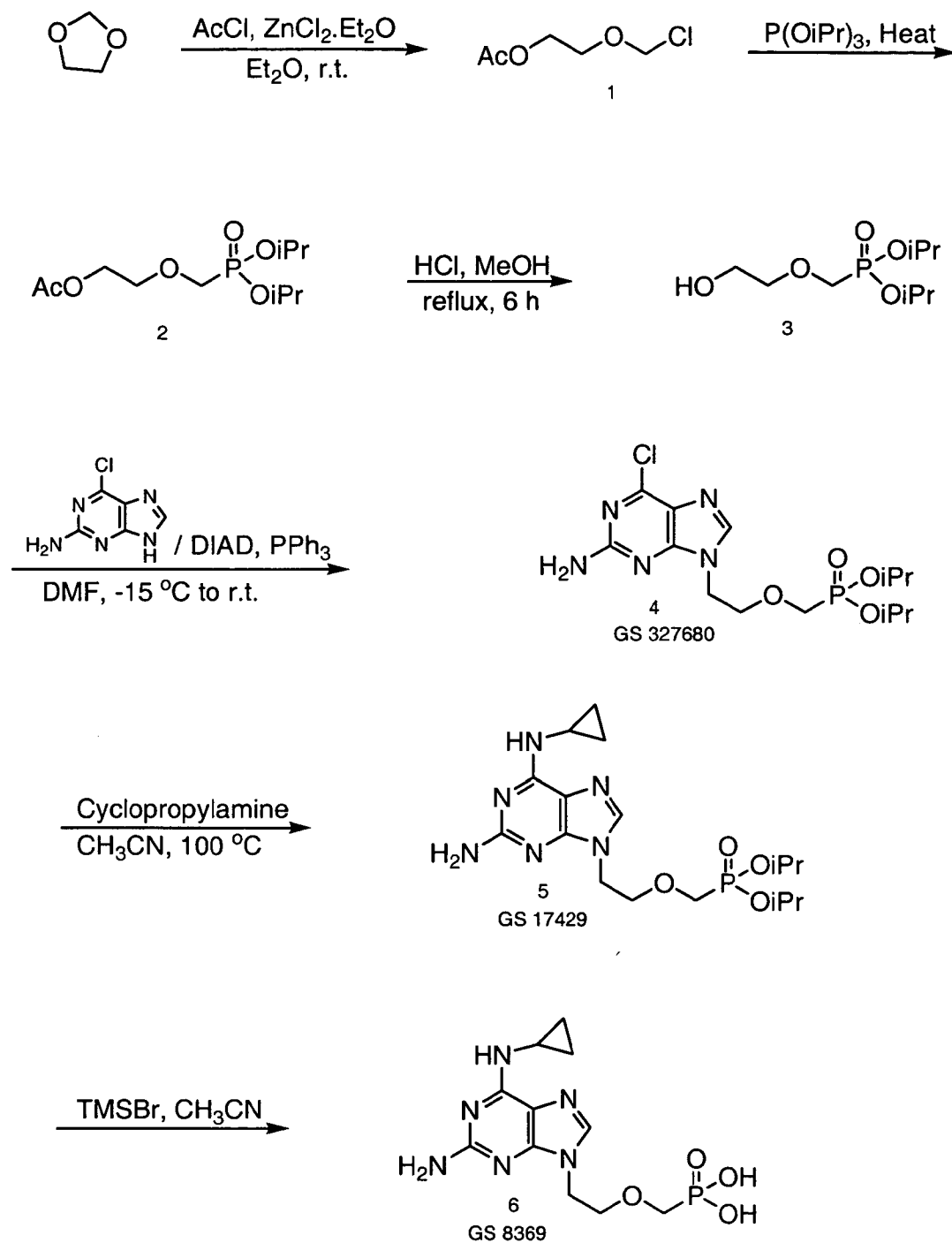
Standard synthetic techniques such as azeotropic removal of reaction by-products and use of anhydrous reaction conditions (e.g. inert gas environments) are common in the art and will be applied when applicable.

Exemplary methods of preparing the compounds of the invention are shown in the schemes below. Detailed descriptions of the methods are found in the Experimental section below, and are referenced to the specific schemes.

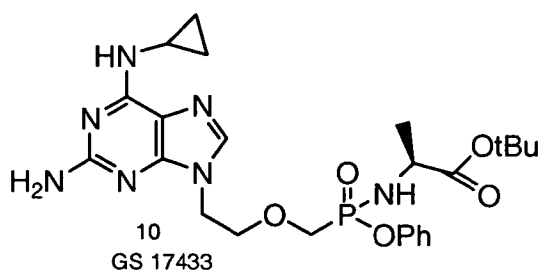
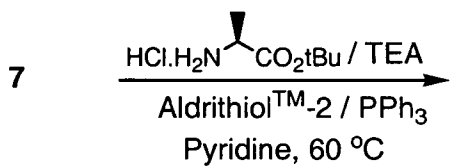
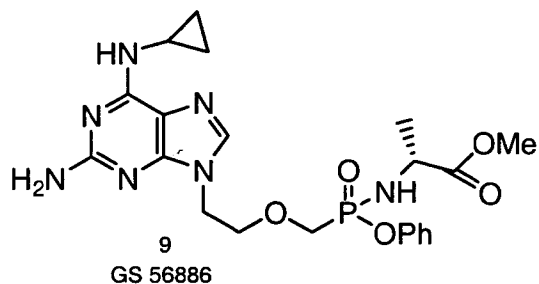
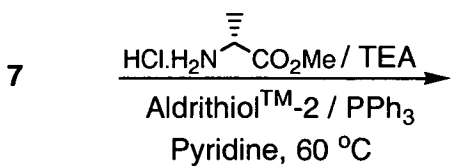
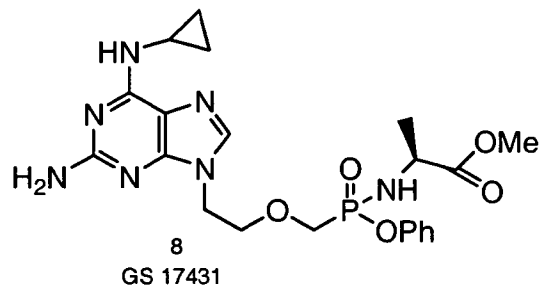
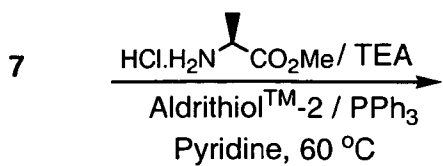
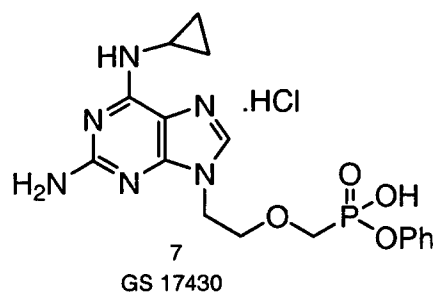
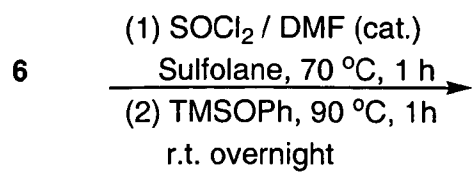
10 Schemes

Scheme 1

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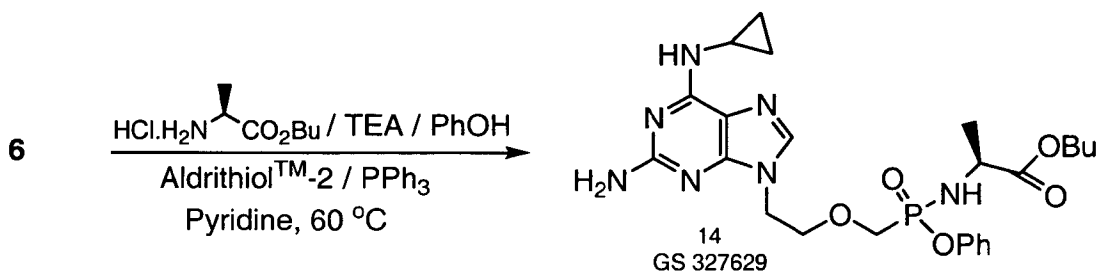
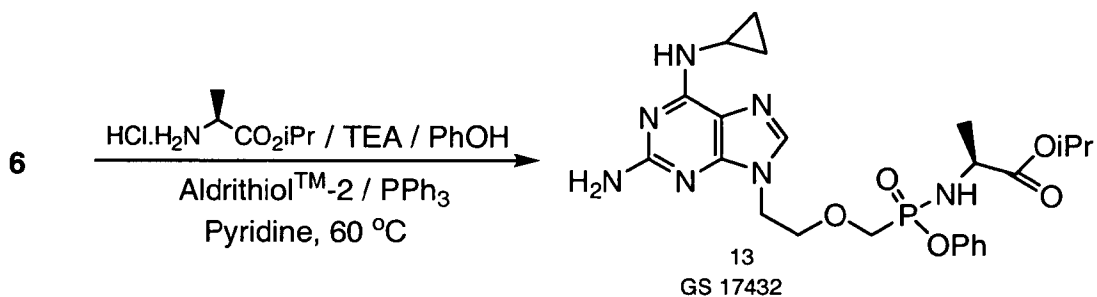
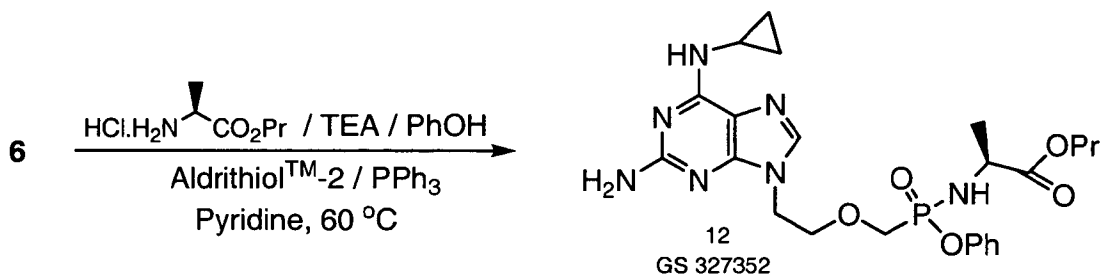
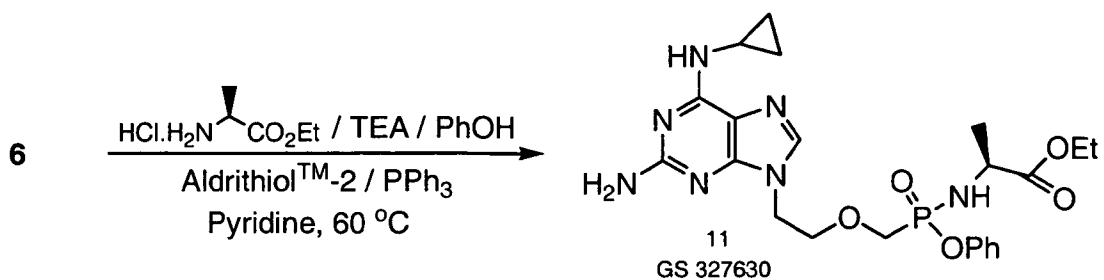


Scheme 2



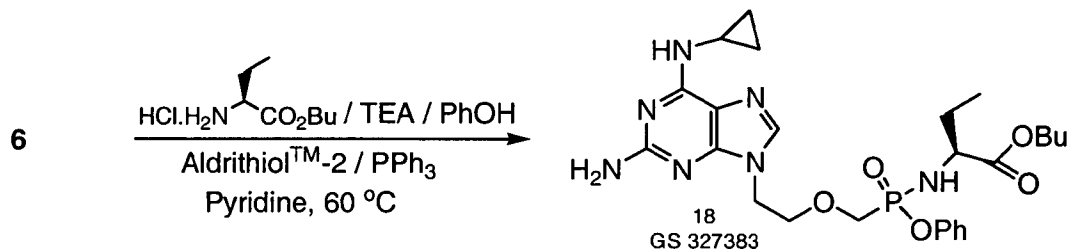
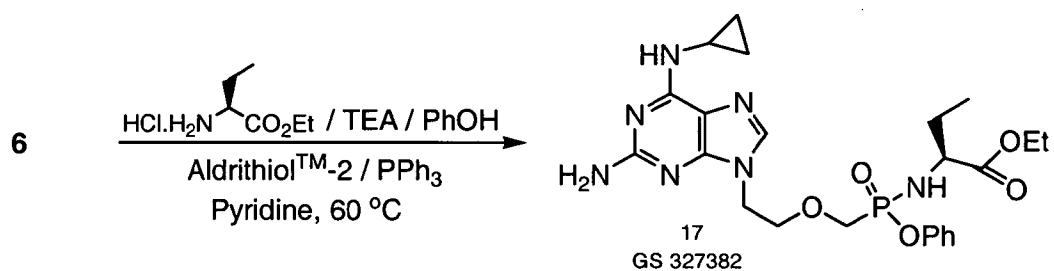
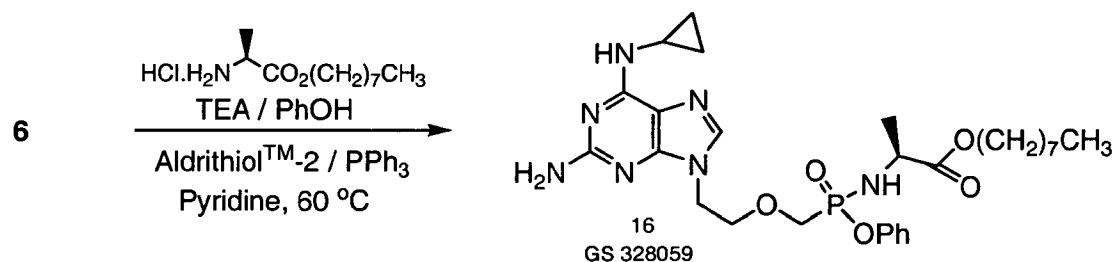
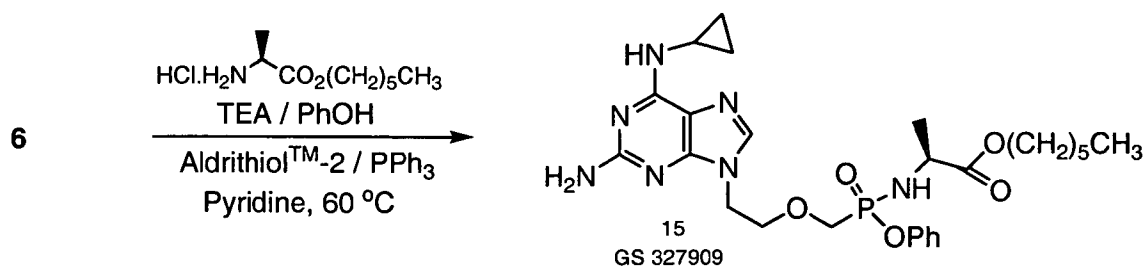
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Scheme 3



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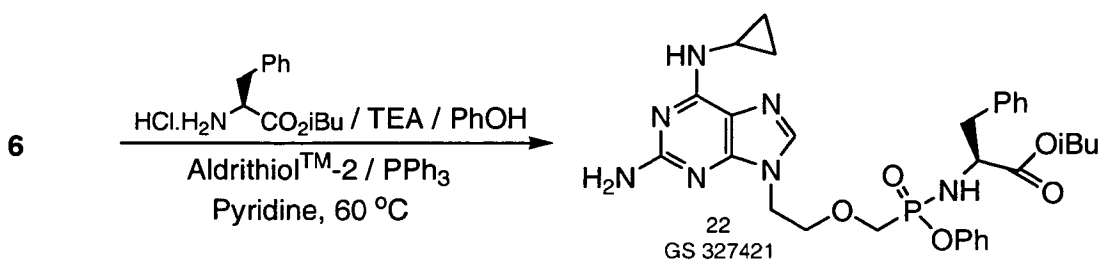
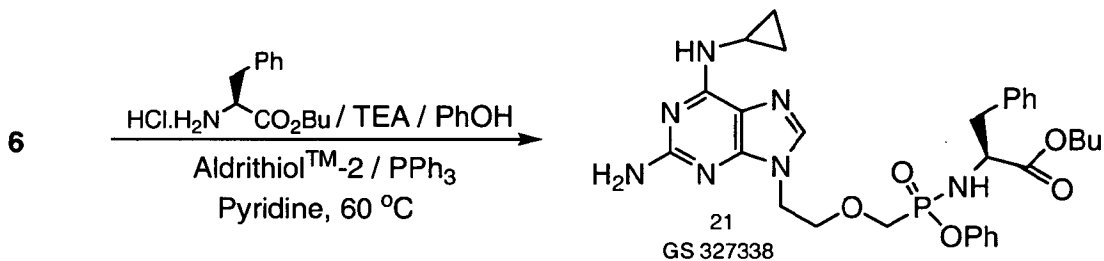
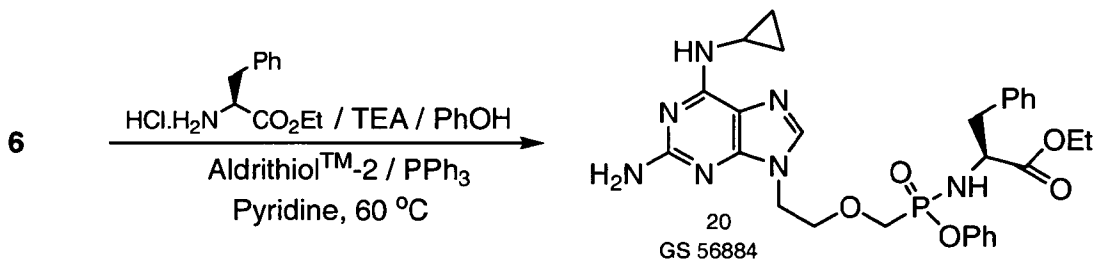
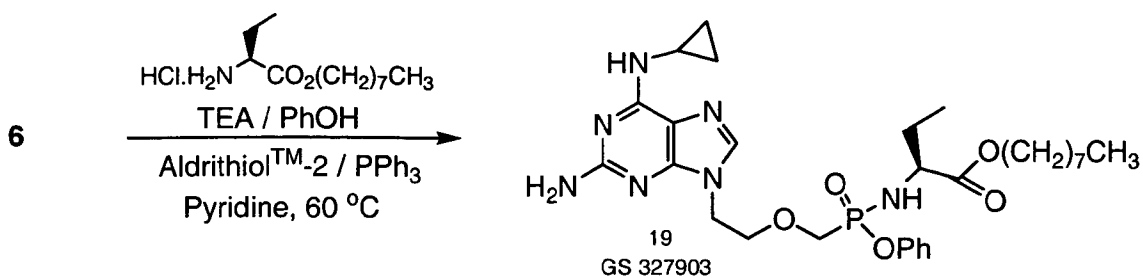
Scheme 4



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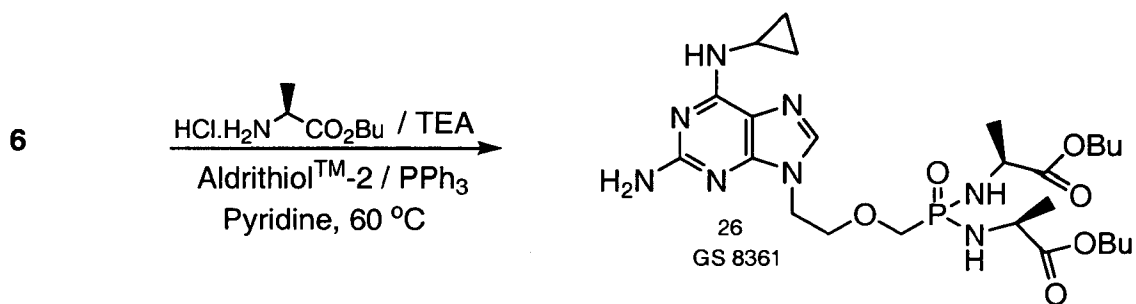
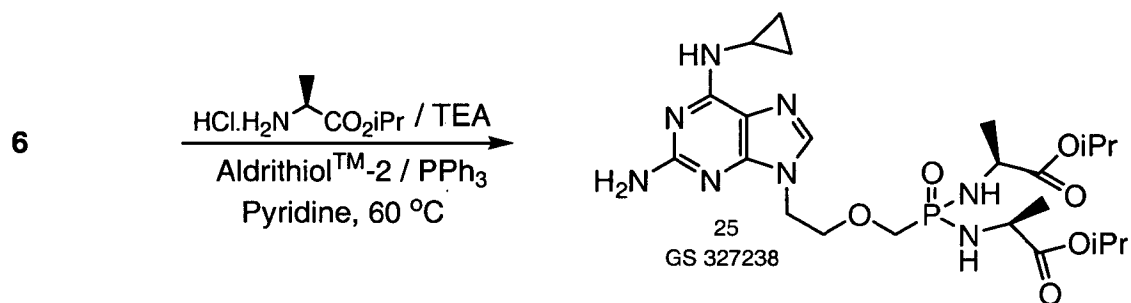
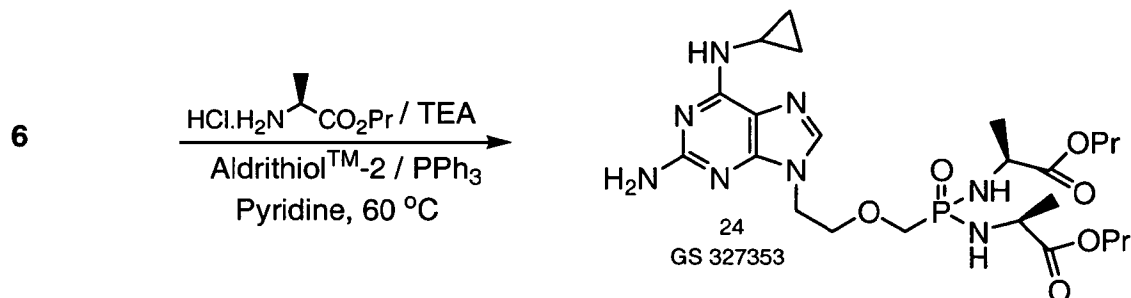
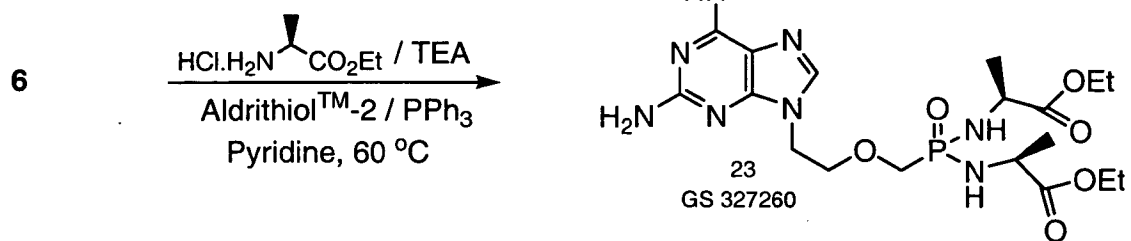
Scheme 5

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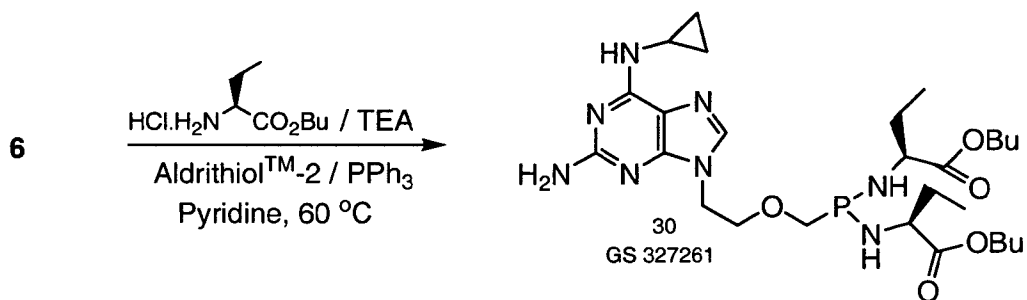
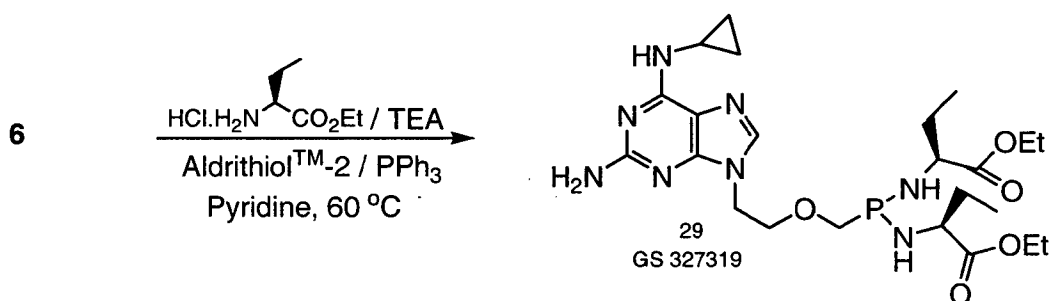
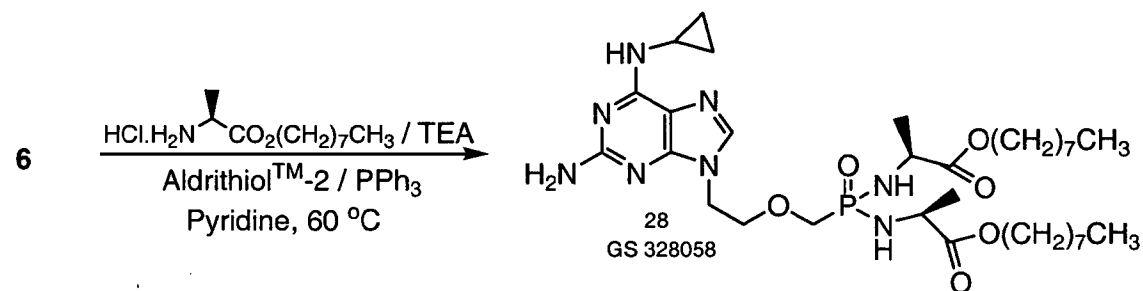
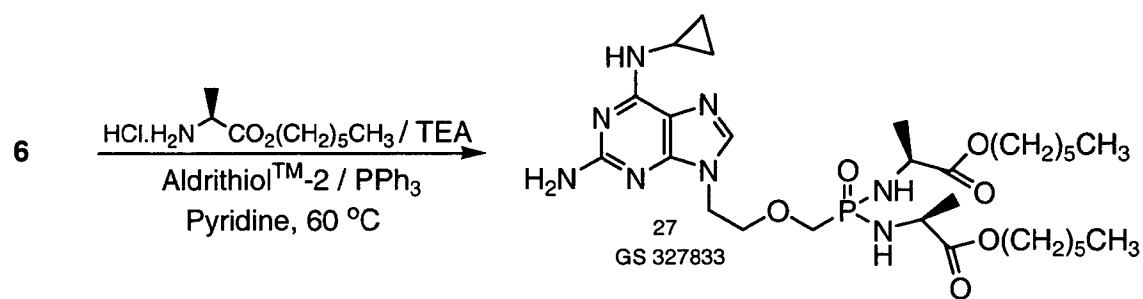
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Scheme 6



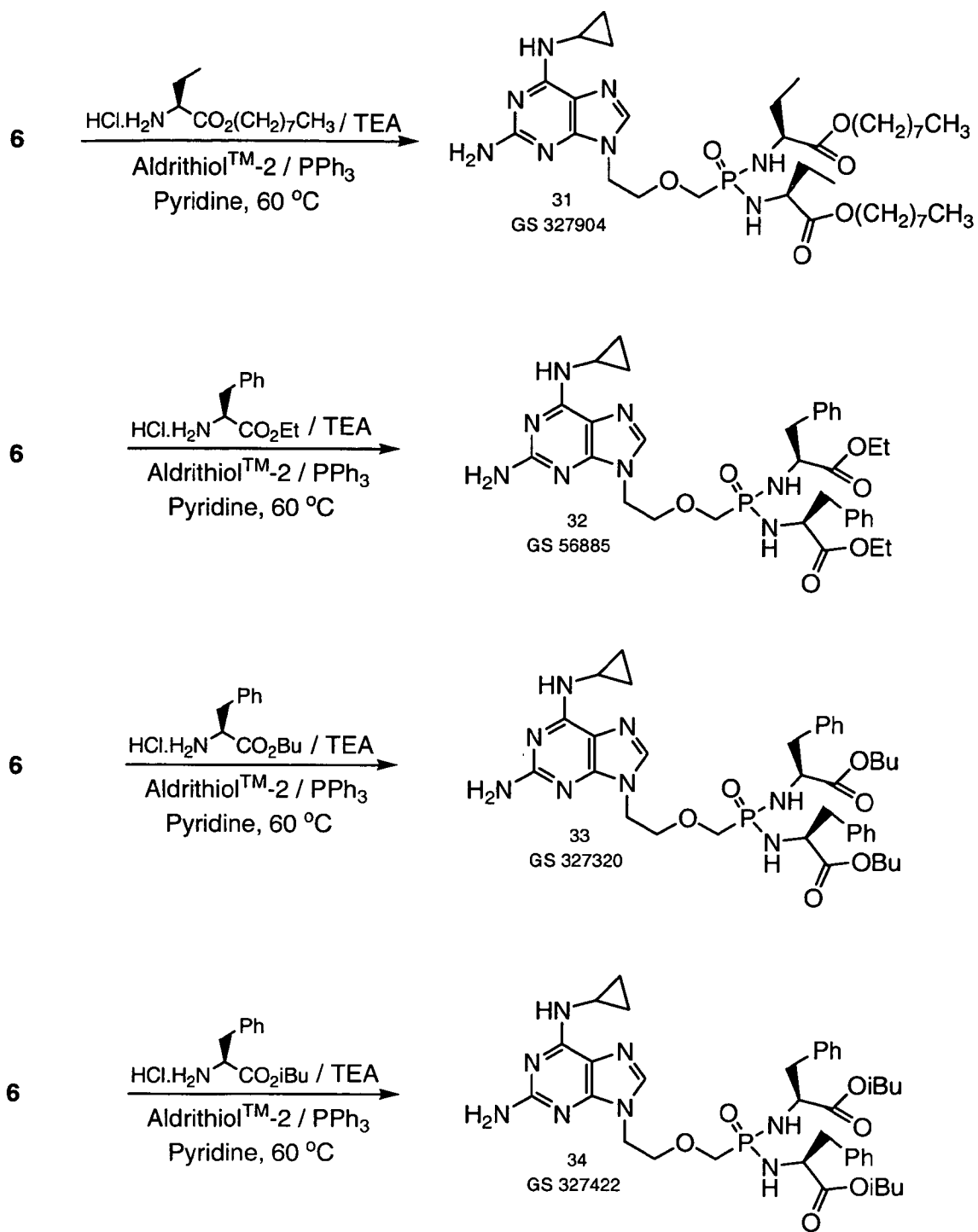
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Scheme 7

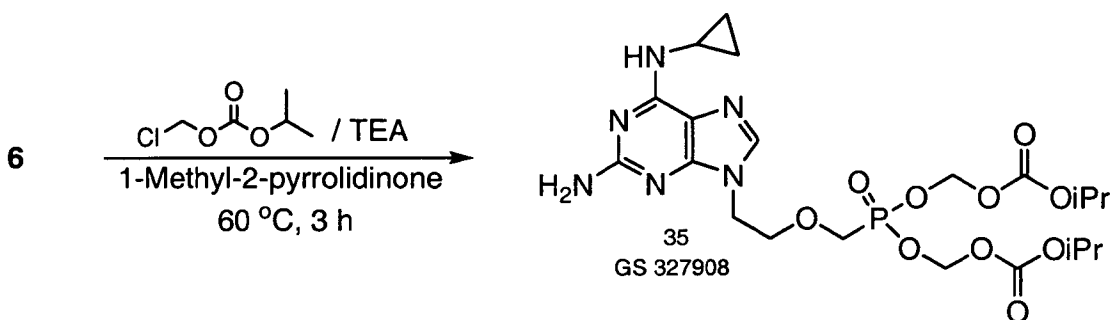


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Scheme 8

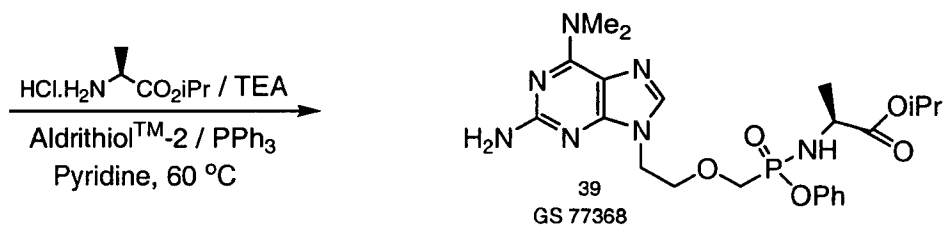
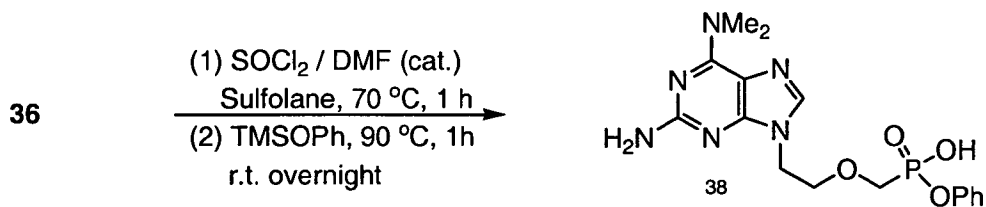
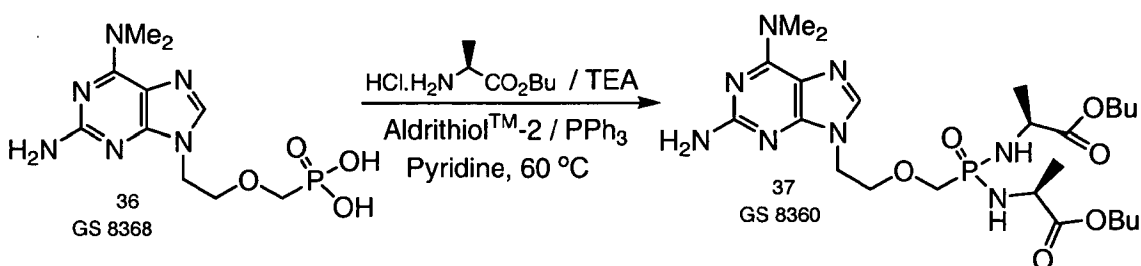


Scheme 9



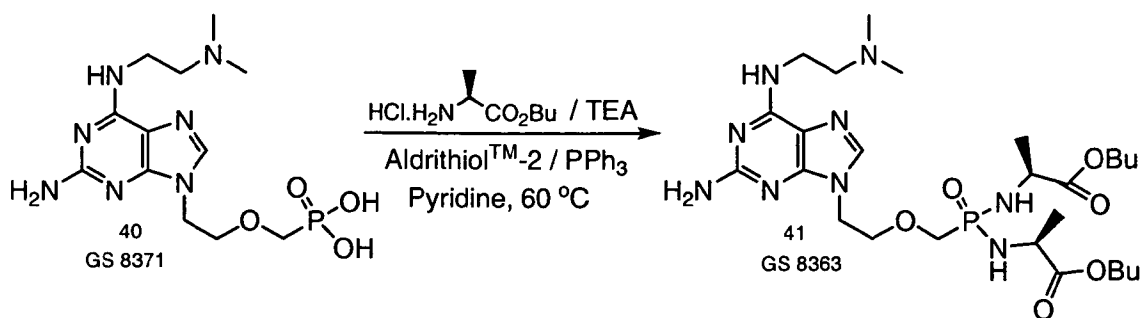
Scheme 10

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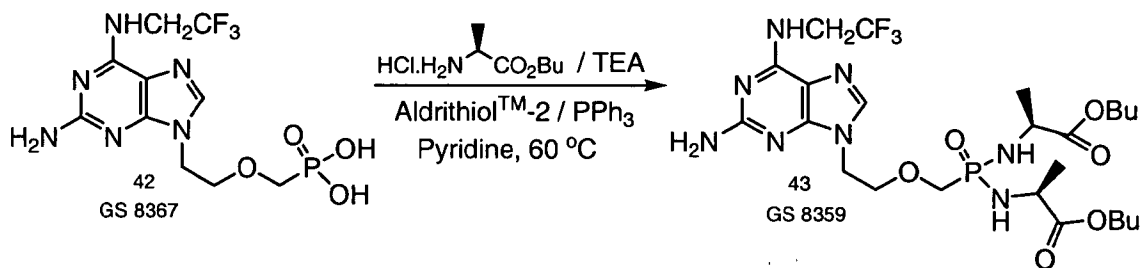
Scheme 11

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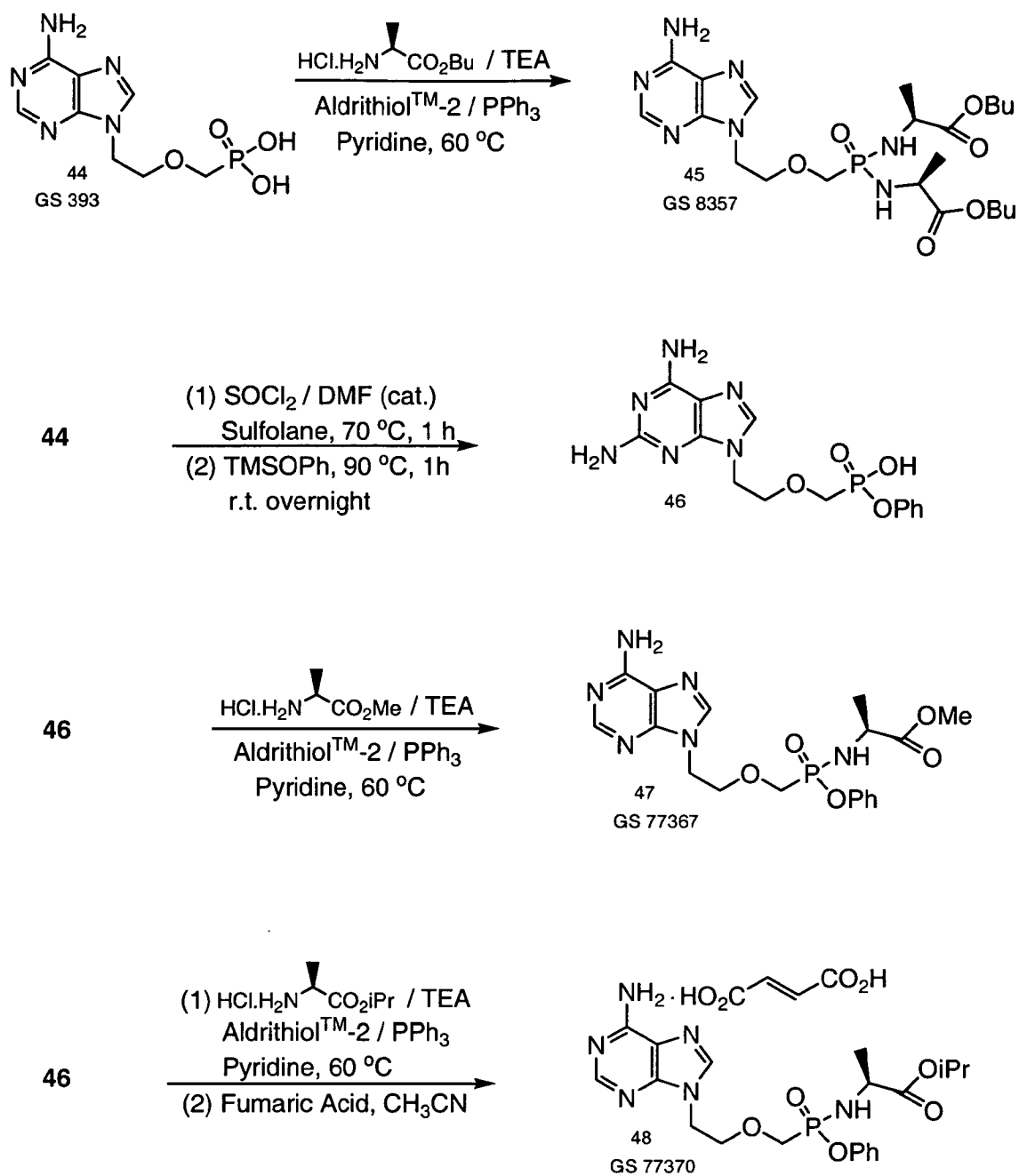
Scheme 12

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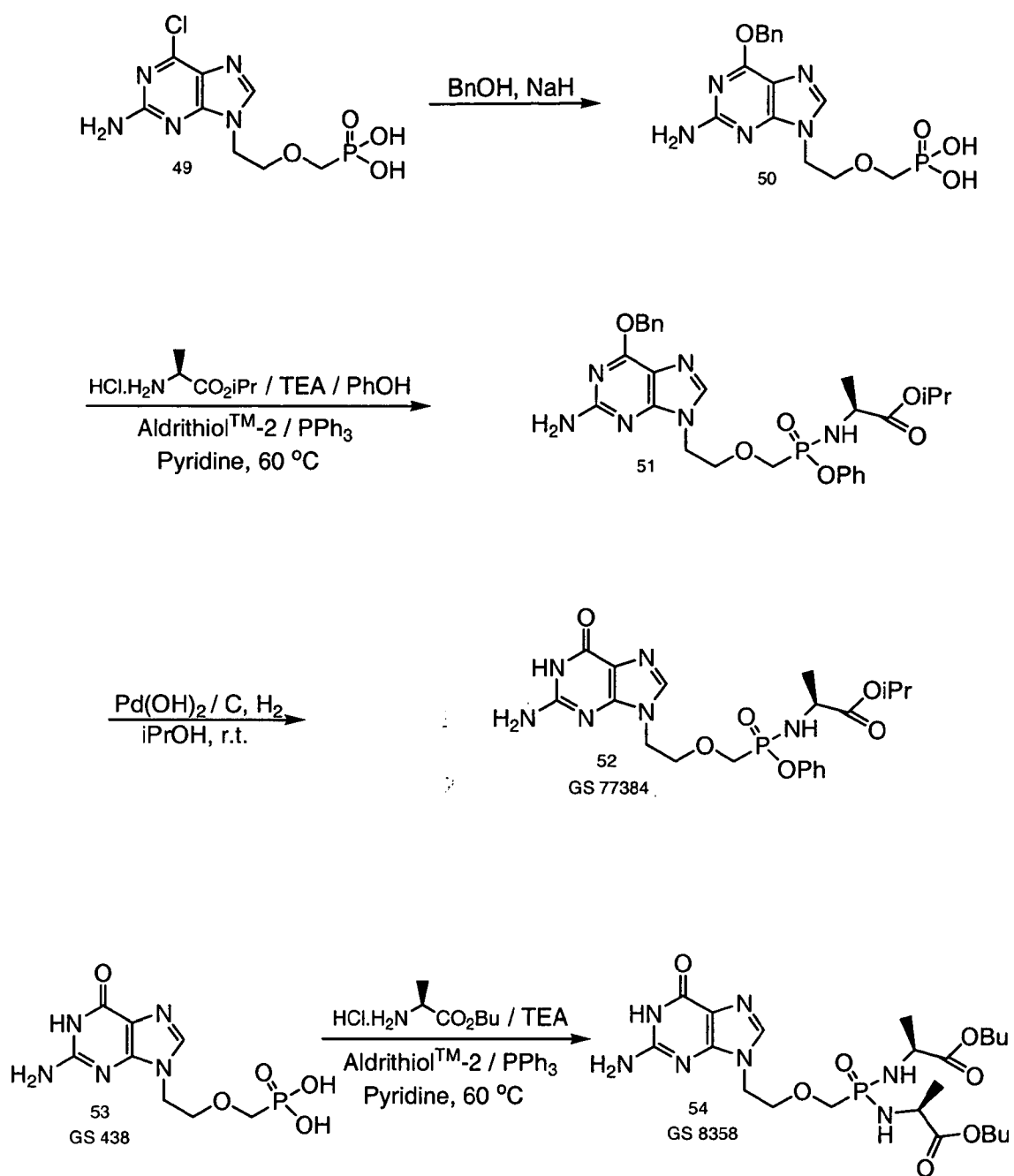


Scheme 13

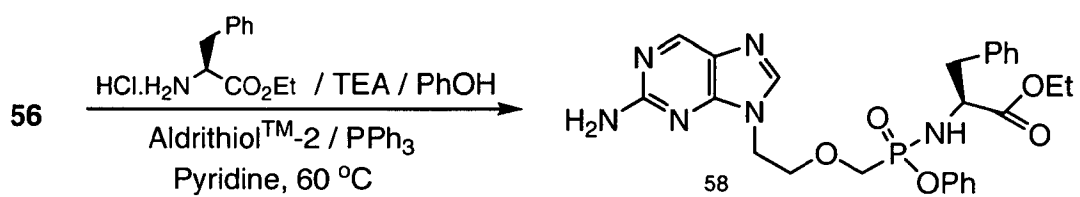
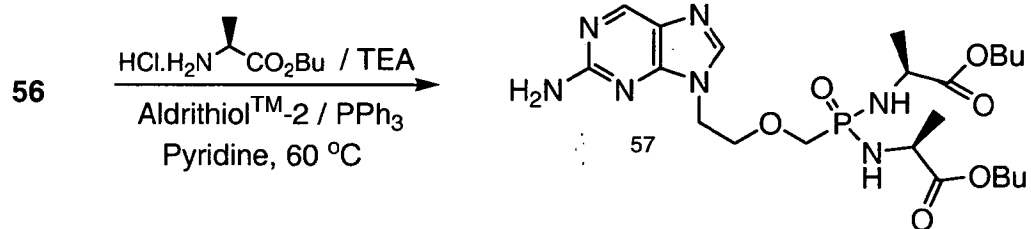
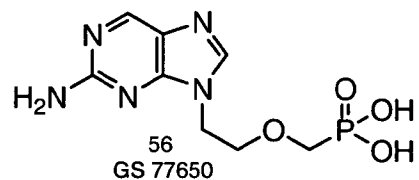
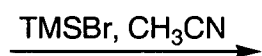
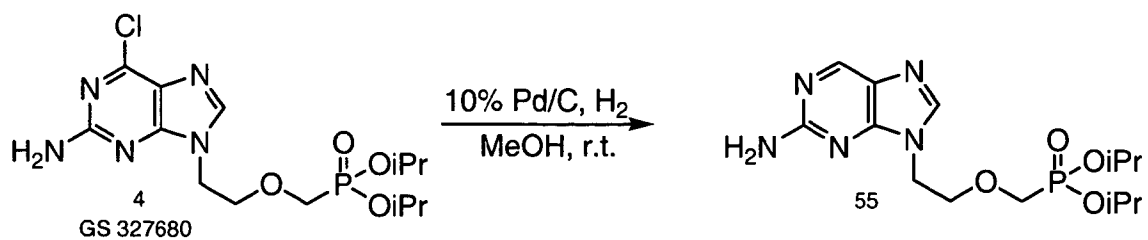
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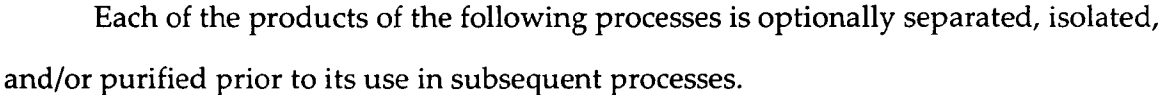
Scheme 14



Scheme 15



5 Scheme 16



The terms "treated", "treating", "treatment", and the like, when used in the context of a chemical process, protocol, or preparation mean contacting, mixing, reacting, allowing to react, bringing into contact, and other terms common in the art for indicating that one or more chemical entities is treated in such a manner as to convert it to one or more other chemical entities. This means that "treating compound one with compound two" is synonymous with "allowing compound one to react with compound two", "contacting compound one with compound two", "reacting compound one with compound two", and other expressions common in the art of organic synthesis for reasonably indicating that compound one was "treated", "reacted", "allowed to react", etc., with compound two.

In the context of a chemical process, protocol, or preparation, "treating" indicates the reasonable and usual manner in which organic chemicals are allowed to react. Normal concentrations (0.01M to 10M, typically 0.1M to 1M), temperatures (-100°C to 250°C, typically -78°C to 150°C, more typically -78°C to 100°C, still more typically 0°C to 100°C), reaction vessels (typically glass, plastic, metal), solvents, pressures, atmospheres (typically air for oxygen and water insensitive reactions or nitrogen or argon for oxygen or water sensitive reactions), etc., are intended unless otherwise indicated. The knowledge of similar reactions known in the art of organic synthesis is used in selecting the conditions and apparatus for "treating" in a given process. In particular, one of ordinary skill in the art of organic synthesis selects conditions and apparatus reasonably expected to successfully carry out the chemical reactions of the described processes based on the knowledge in the art.

Modifications of each of the above scheme(s) leads to various analogs of the specific exemplary materials produced above. The above cited citations describing suitable methods of organic synthesis are applicable to such modifications.

In each of the above exemplary schemes it may be advantageous to separate reaction products from one another and/or from starting materials. The desired products of each step or series of steps is separated and/or purified (hereinafter separated) to the desired degree of homogeneity by the techniques common in the art. Typically such separations involve multiphase extraction, crystallization from a solvent or solvent mixture, distillation,

sublimation, or chromatography. Chromatography can involve any number of methods including, for example, size exclusion or ion exchange chromatography, high, medium, or low pressure liquid chromatography, small scale and preparative thin or thick layer chromatography, as well as techniques of small scale thin layer and flash chromatography.

Another class of separation methods involves treatment of a mixture with a reagent selected to bind to or render otherwise separable a desired product, unreacted starting material, reaction by product, or the like. Such reagents include adsorbents or absorbents such as activated carbon, molecular sieves, ion exchange media, or the like. Alternatively, the reagents can be acids in the case of a basic material, bases in the case of an acidic material, binding reagents such as antibodies, binding proteins, selective chelators such as crown ethers, liquid/liquid ion extraction reagents (LIX), or the like.

Selection of appropriate methods of separation depends on the nature of the materials involved, for example, boiling point, and molecular weight in distillation and sublimation, presence or absence of polar functional groups in chromatography, stability of materials in acidic and basic media in multiphase extraction, and the like. One skilled in the art will apply techniques most likely to achieve the desired separation.

All literature and patent citations above are hereby expressly incorporated by reference at the locations of their citation. Specifically cited sections or pages of the above cited works are incorporated by reference with specificity. The invention has been
20 described in detail sufficient to allow one of ordinary skill in the art to make and use the subject matter of the following claims. It is apparent that certain modifications of the methods and compositions of the following claims can be made within the scope and spirit of the invention.

25 EXAMPLES

General

Some Examples have been performed multiple times. In repeated Examples, reaction conditions such as time, temperature, concentration and the like, and yields were within normal experimental ranges. In repeated Examples where significant modifications

were made, these have been noted where the results varied significantly from those described. In Examples where different starting materials were used, these are noted. When the repeated Examples refer to a "corresponding" analog of a compound, such as a "corresponding ethyl ester", this intends that an otherwise present group, in this case typically a methyl ester, is taken to be the same group modified as indicated.

Examples 1 to 35 refer to Schemes 1 to 9 above.

Example 1

Acetoxyethyloxymethylchloride 1: A 5 L three-neck flask was fitted with mechanical stirrer, thermometer, 500 mL additional funnel and argon purged. 1,3-Dioxalane (140 mL, 2.00 mol) in anhydrous Et₂O (800 mL) and 1.0 M ZnCl₂/Et₂O (7.5 mL, 0.007 mol) were added. A solution of acetyl chloride (157 mL, 2.20 mol) in Et₂O (200 mL) was added dropwise through an additional funnel over 20 min. A cold water bath was used to maintain temperature between 19 - 27°C throughout. Continue stirring without external cooling for 4 h, reaction self heating at 20 - 25°C for about 1 h. A clear, colorless solution retained under argon overnight. Stood for 3 days and formed an orange solution. Strip Et₂O on rotavap (water aspirator) until no more distilled at 35°C bath. A quantitative yield of product 318 g (theoretical yield 306 g) was obtained.

Example 2

Diisopropyl Phosphonate 2: A 500 mL three-neck flask was charged with the crude chloromethylether 1 (317 g, 2.00 mol). Triisopropylphosphite (494 mL) was added dropwise through an additional funnel while heating in a 125°C oil bath and stirring vigorously. Collect 2-chloropropane distillate via short-path head in a dry ice cooled receiver, argon blanket, collected 140 g distillate (theoretical 157 g). Phosphite blanched reaction to yellow, continue heating another 2 h at 125°C oil bath, then arrange for vacuum distillation using a vacuum pump. Distilled a yellow front cut (140 g, head to 135°C, bottom to 190°C), then changed to clean receiver. Main fraction was collected at head

temperature of 178 - 187°C (mostly 185 - 187°C) with vacuum unknown at bath temperature of 222 - 228°C. 258 g of the product 2 was given (47% yield from 1,3-dioxolane).

Example 3

- 5 Alcohol 3: A solution of 2 (125 g, 0.443 mol) in absolute MeOH (440 mL) was treated with concentrated HCl (11.2 mL, 0.112 mol) and heated to reflux for 6 h under Argon. Strip MeOH on rotavap (water aspirator) to 55°C leaving 115 g of a clear oil which was co-evaporated with toluene (2 x 200 mL). The crude product was dried under vacuum to give an oil (102 g, 96%).

10

Example 4

- Diisopropyl Phosphonate 4: A solution of triphenylphosphine (25.57 g, 97.5 mmol) and alcohol 3 (18 g, 75 mmol) in DMF (120 mL) was treated with 6-chloropurine (12.72 g, 75 mmol) and cooled to -15°C. A solution of diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (16.68 g, 82.5 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added dropwise through an additional funnel over 80 min. The reaction mixture was kept at -15°C for 2 h and then warmed to room temperature and stirred for an additional 2 h. A cloudy reaction mixture turned to be a bright yellow solution. The reaction solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure, co-evaporated with toluene (3 x), and dried under vacuum overnight prior to purification. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the diisopropyl phosphonate (18.52 g, 63%) as a white solid: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.95 (s, 1H), 4.70 (m, 2H), 4.31 (m, 2H), 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.73 (m, 2H), 1.29 (m, 12H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 18.42.

Example 5

Diisopropyl Phosphonate 5: A mixture of 4 (11.00 g, 28.08 mmol) and cyclopropylamine (4.86 g, 85.16 mmol) in CH₃CN (80 mL) was placed in a reaction bomb and heated to 100°C for 4 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was partitioned between 15% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂ (3 x) and

brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give 5 (10.42 g, 90%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (s, 1H), 5.83 (broad, s, 1H), 4.88 (broad, s, 2H), 4.70 (m, 2H), 4.21 (m, 2H), 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.72 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.28 (m, 12H), 0.84 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 18.63.

Example 6

cPrPMEDAP 6: A solution of 5 (11.00 g, 26.67 mmol) in anhydrous CH₃CN (120 mL) was treated with bromotrimethylsilane (21.1 mL, 160.02 mmol). The reaction was protected from light by wrapping the flask with aluminum foil. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in H₂O (250 mL) and pH was adjusted to 9 with ammonium hydroxide. The reaction mixture was concentrated and a yellow solid was obtained. The solid was dissolved in H₂O (30 mL) and pH was adjusted to 2 with 10% HCl. Fine solid was collected and dried under vacuum to give 6 (7.88 g, 90%) as a white solid.

Example 7

Monophosphonic Acid Hydrochloride 7: A mixture of acid 6 (3.00 g, 9.15 mmol) and DMF (0.1 mL) in sulfolane (9.2 mL) was heated to 70°C. Thionylchloride (1.66 mL, 22.76 mmol) was added dropwise over a period of 1 h. The temperature was increased to 90°C and TMSOPh (1.74 mL, 9.61 mmol) was added and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to well-stirred, ice-cold acetone (100 mL). The product was precipitated out. The solid was filtered under Ar, washed with cold acetone (100 mL), dried under vacuum to give the monophosphonic acid hydrochloride (3.70 g, 92%) as a solid.

Example 8

Monophosphonamidate 8: A mixture of monophosphonic acid 7 (0.22 g, 0.50 mmol), L-alanine methyl ester hydrochloride (0.14 g, 1.00 mmol), and triethylamine (0.21 mL, 1.50

mmol) in pyridine (3 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.39 g, 1.75 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.46 g, 1.75 mmol) in pyridine (2 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned
5 between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (97 mg, 39%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as an off-white foam.

10 Example 9

Monophosphonamidate 9: A mixture of monophosphonic acid 7 (0.88 g, 2.00 mmol), D-alanine methyl ester hydrochloride (0.84 g, 6.00 mmol), and triethylamine (0.84 mL, 6.00 mmol) in pyridine (8 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (1.56 g, 7.00 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1.84 g, 7.00 mmol) in
15 pyridine (8 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the
20 monophosphonamidate (0.40 g, 41%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as an off-white foam.

Example 10

Monophosphonamidate 10: A mixture of monophosphonic acid 7 (0.88 g, 2.00 mmol), L-alanine *tert*-butyl ester hydrochloride (1.31 g, 6.00 mmol), and triethylamine (0.84 mL, 6.00
25 mmol) in pyridine (8 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (1.54 g, 7.00 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1.84 g, 7.00 mmol) in pyridine (8 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried

with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.38 g, 36%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a light orange foam.

5 Example 11

Monophosphonamidate 11: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (94 mg, 0.60 mmol), phenol (0.14 g, 1.52 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.13 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.13 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (74 mg, 48%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.08 (m, 5H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.13 (m, 2H), 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.85 (m, 4H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.30-1.26 (m, 3H), 1.24 (m, 3H), 0.88 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.94, 20.68.

20 Example 12

Monophosphonamidate 12: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (1.50 g, 4.56 mmol), L-alanine *n*-propyl ester hydrochloride (1.59 g, 9.49 mmol), phenol (2.25 g, 22.80 mmol) and triethylamine (10.50 mL, 54.72 mmol) in pyridine (8.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (6.54 g, 31.92 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (7.32 g, 31.92 mmol) in pyridine (8.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on

silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.43 g, 18%, Compound E, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.09 (m, 5H), 4.27-4.20 (m, 2H), 4.16-4.00 (m, 3H), 3.93-3.82 (m, 4H), 3.04 (broad, s, 1H), 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.30 (dd, 3H), 0.92 (m, 3H), 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.89, 20.66.

Example 13

Monophosphonamidate 13: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine isopropyl ester hydrochloride (0.10 g, 0.60 mmol), phenol (0.14 g, 1.52 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.13 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.13 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (87 mg, 55%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.09 (m, 5H), 4.98 (m, 1H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.06 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.83 (m, 4H), 3.04 (broad, s, 1H), 1.29-1.21 (m, 9H), 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.85, 20.68.

Example 14

Monophosphonamidate 14: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.11 g, 0.60 mmol), phenol (0.14 g, 1.52 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.13 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.13 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃.

The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (80 mg, 50%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (d, J = 4.20 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.08 (m, 5H); 5.93 (broad, s, 1H), 4.97 (broad, s, 2H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.10-4.08 (m, 3H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 4H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.34-1.27 (m, 5H), 0.92-0.89 (m, 5H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.94, 20.68.

Example 15

Monophosphonamidate 15: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine *n*-hexyl ester hydrochloride (0.13 g, 0.60 mmol), phenol (0.14 g, 1.52 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.13 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.13 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.10 g, 59%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, J = 4.20 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.08 (m, 5H), 4.22 (m, 2H), 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.06 (m, 2H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 4H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.31-1.27 (m, 9H), 0.89 (m, 3H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.94, 20.68.

Example 16

Monophosphonamidate 16: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine *n*-octanyl ester hydrochloride (0.15 g, 0.60 mmol), phenol (0.14 g, 1.52 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.13 mmol) and

triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.13 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.13 g, 73%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.07 (m, 5H), 4.22 (m, 2H), 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.07 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.84 (m, 4H), 3.02 (broad, s, 1H), 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.26 (m, 13H), 0.88 (m, 3H), 0.85 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.96, 20.69.

Example 17

Monophosphonamidate 17: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (70 mg, 0.21 mmol), L-2-aminobutyric acid ethyl ester hydrochloride (72 mg, 0.42 mmol), phenol (0.10 g, 1.05 mmol) and triethylamine (0.36 mL, 2.52 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.33 g, 1.47 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.39 g, 1.47 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (66 mg, 60%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.26-7.08 (m, 5H), 5.91 (broad, s, 1H), 4.97 (broad, s, 2H), 4.22-4.12 (m, 4H), 4.01-3.81 (m, 5H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.71-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.24 (m, 3H), 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.84-0.76 (m, 3H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 22.15, 20.93.

Example 18

Monophosphonamidate 18: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (1.00 g, 3.05 mmol), L-2-aminobutyric acid *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (1.19 g, 6.09 mmol), phenol (1.43 g, 15.23 mmol) and triethylamine (5.10 mL, 36.60 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (4.70 g, 21.32 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (5.59 g, 21.32 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.7 g, 42%, Compound G, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as an off-white foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.04 (m, 5H), 5.89 (broad, s, 1H), 4.94 (broad, s, 2H), 4.22 (m, 2H), 4.07-3.99 (m, 3H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 4H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.70-1.57 (m, 4H), 1.35 (m, 2H), 0.92-0.75 (m, 8H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 22.21, 20.95.

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Example 19

Monophosphonamidate 19: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-2-aminobutyric acid *n*-octanyl ester hydrochloride (0.15 g, 0.60 mmol), phenol (0.14 g, 1.52 mmol) and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.13 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.13 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol /CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.12 g, 64%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (d, J = 6.60 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.08 (m, 5H), 4.24-4.21 (m 2H), 4.09-4.04 (m, 2H), 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.83 (m, 4H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H),

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1.70-1.58 (m, 4H), 1.27 (m, 10H), 0.89-0.76 (m, 8H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ 22.22, 20.92.

Example 20

5 Monophosphonamidate 20: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (1.5 g, 4.57 mmol), L-phenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (2.10 g, 9.14 mmol), phenol (2.15 g, 22.85 mmol) and triethylamine (7.64 mL, 54.84 mmol) in pyridine (8.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (7.05 g, 31.99 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (8.39 g, 31.99 mmol) in pyridine (7.0 mL) was added to the above
10 reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO_3 . The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2) to give a pale yellow solid 1.32 g containing about 10%
15 impurity. The yellow solid (1.32 g, 2.28 mmol) was dissolved in iPrOH (10 mL) and transferred to a hot iPrOH (30 mL) solution of fumaric acid (0.27 g, 2.28 mmol) and stirred at 80°C for 30 min. The reaction mixture was gradually cooled to room temperature and the fumarate salt was collected at 0°C. The resulting fumarate salt was neutralized by partition from NaHCO_3 (2 x) and EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with brine, H_2O ,
20 dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The product was dried under vacuum to give the monophosphonamidate (0.70 g, 26%, Compound A, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a white foam: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.54 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27-6.98 (m, 10H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.16 (m, 2H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.84-3.61 (m, 3H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.02 (broad, s, 1H), 2.95-2.87 (m, 2H), 1.17 (m, 3H), 0.87 (m, 2H), 0.61 (m, 2H); ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ 21.88, 21.07.

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Example 21

Monophosphonamidate 21: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (70 mg, 0.21 mmol), L-phenylalanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.11 g, 0.42 mmol), phenol (0.10 g, 1.05 mmol) and triethylamine (0.36 mL, 2.52 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min.

A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.33 g, 1.47 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.39 g, 1.47 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃.

- 5 The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (30 mg, 23%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.25-6.98 (m, 10H), 4.36 (m, 1H), 4.17 (m, 2H), 4.02 (m, 2H), 3.83-3.35 (m, 4H), 3.02 (broad, s, 1H), 2.94-2.86 (m, 2H), 1.52 (m, 2H), 1.29 (m, 2H), 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.88 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.85, 21.05.

Example 22

Monophosphonamidate 22: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (70 mg, 0.21 mmol), L-phenylalanine isobutyl ester hydrochloride (0.11 g, 0.42 mmol), phenol (0.10 g, 1.05 mmol) and triethylamine (0.36 mL, 2.52 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min.

A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.33 g, 1.47 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.39 g, 1.47 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃.

20 The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (65 mg, 50%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.56 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.26-6.98 (m, 10H), 4.40 (m, 1H), 4.17 (m, 2H), 3.82 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.62 (m, 3H), 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.04 (broad, s, 1H), 2.96-2.87 (m, 2H), 1.83 (m, 1H), 0.90 (m, 2H), 0.86 (m, 6H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.82, 21.03.

Example 23

Bisphosphonamidate 23: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (0.28 g, 1.80 mmol), and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.10 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (80 mg, 50%,) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (s, 1H), 5.88 (broad, s, 1H), 4.96 (broad, s, 2H), 4.24-4.16 (m, 6H), 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.36 (m, 6H), 1.26 (m, 6H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.61 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.63.

Example 24

Bisphosphonamidate 24: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (1.00 g, 3.05 mmol), L-alanine *n*-propyl ester hydrochloride (3.06 g, 18.30 mmol), and triethylamine (5.10 mL, 36.50 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (4.70 g, 21.32 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (5.59 g, 21.32 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (1.13 g, 71%, Compound F) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.92 (broad, s, 1H), 5.03 (broad, s, 2H), 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.10-4.02 (m, 6H), 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.65 (m, 4H), 1.37 (m, 6H), 0.93 (m, 6H), 0.88 (m, 2H), 0.63 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.61.

Example 25

Bisphosphonamidate 25: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.60 g, 1.83 mmol), L-alanine isopropyl ester hydrochloride (1.84 g, 10.98 mmol), and triethylamine (3.06 mL, 21.96 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (2.82 g, 12.80 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.36 g, 12.80 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.53 g, 52%, Compound B) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (s, 1H), 5.00 (m, 2H), 4.24 (m, 2H), 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.34 (m, 6H), 1.23 (m, 12H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.59.

Example 26

Bisphosphonamidate 26: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.33 g, 1.82 mmol), and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.10 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (97 mg, 55%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (s, 1H), 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.09 (m, 4H), 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.37 (m, 10H), 0.93 (m, 6H), 0.88 (m, 2H), 0.61 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.59.

Example 27

Bisphosphonamidate 27: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine *n*-hexyl ester hydrochloride (0.38 g, 1.80 mmol), and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.10 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.13 g, 65%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.62 (s, 1H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.09 (m, 4H), 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 2.99 (broad, s, 1H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 18H), 0.88 (m, 6H), 0.84 (m, 2H), 0.60 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.61.

Example 28

Bisphosphonamidate 28: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-alanine *n*-octanyl ester hydrochloride (0.43 g, 1.80 mmol), and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.10 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.13 g, 61%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (s, 1H), 4.21 (m, 2H), 4.07-4.00 (m, 6H), 3.84-3.70 (m, 4H), 2.98 (broad, s, 1H), 1.60 (m, 4H), 1.34 (m, 6H), 1.27 (m, 20H), 0.87 (m, 6H), 0.83 (m, 2H), 0.58 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.63.

Example 29

Bisphosphonamidate 29: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.70 g, 2.13 mmol), L-2-aminobutyric acid ethyl ester hydrochloride (2.15 g, 12.80 mmol), and triethylamine (3.57 mL, 25.56 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (3.29 g, 14.91 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.92 g, 14.91 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.71 g, 60%, Compound D) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.16 (m, 4H), 3.89-3.87 (m, 4H), 3.72 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.78-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.26 (m, 6H), 0.91 (m, 6H), 0.87 (m, 2H), 0.61 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.23.

15 Example 30

Bisphosphonamidate 30: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.70 g, 21.32 mmol), L-2-aminobutyric acid *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (2.50 g, 12.80 mmol), and triethylamine (3.57 mL, 25.56 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (3.29 g, 14.91 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.92 g, 14.91 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.40 g, 31%, Compound C) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.11 (m, 4H), 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.87 (m, 2H), 3.71 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.03 (broad, s, 1H), 1.79-1.64 (m, 4H), 1.60 (m, 4H), 1.37 (m, 4H), 0.94 (m, 6H), 0.90 (m, 6H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.25.

Example 31

Bisphosphonamidate 31: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.10 g, 0.30 mmol), L-aminobutyric acid *n*-octanyl ester hydrochloride (0.33 g, 1.82 mmol), and triethylamine (0.51 mL, 3.60 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.47 g, 2.10 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.56 g, 2.10 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol /CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.12 g, 55%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (s, 1H), 4.24 (m, 2H), 4.13-4.05 (m, 4H), 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.87-3.72 (m, 4H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.78-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.61-1.29 (m, 24H), 0.91 (m, 6H), 0.89 (m, 6H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 21.20.

Example 32

Bisphosphonamidate 32: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.60 g, 1.82 mmol), L-phenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (2.51 g, 10.96 mmol), and triethylamine (3.06 mL, 21.84 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (2.82 g, 12.74 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (3.36 g, 12.74 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.53 g, 43%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.22-7.06 (m, 10H), 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.12 (m, 4H), 4.09 (m, 2H), 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.63 (m, 2H), 3.33-3.21 (m, 2H), 3.04-2.78 (m, 5H), 1.20 (m, 6H), 0.83 (m, 2H), 0.58 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.38.

Example 33

Bisphosphonamidate 33: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (70 mg, 0.21 mmol), L-phenylalanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.33 g, 1.26 mmol), and triethylamine (0.36 mL, 2.52 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.33 g, 1.47 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.39 g, 1.47 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.11 g, 70%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.06 (m, 10H), 4.23 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.05 (m, 7H), 3.65 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.23 (m, 2H), 3.01 (m, 1H), 3.04-2.78 (m, 4H), 1.57 (m, 4H), 1.33 (m, 4H), 0.92 (m, 6H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.61 (m, 2H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 20.35.

Example 34

Bisphosphonamidate 34: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (70 mg, 0.21 mmol), L-phenylalanine isobutyl ester hydrochloride (0.33 g, 1.26 mmol), and triethylamine (0.36 mL, 2.52 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.33 g, 1.47 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.39 g, 1.47 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (78 mg, 50%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.24-7.07 (m, 10H), 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.11 (m, 2H), 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.66 (m, 2H),

3.35-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.07-2.85 (m, 3H), 2.97-2.79 (m, 2H), 1.89 (m, 2H), 0.90 (m, 12H), 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ 20.31.

Example 35

- 5 BisPOC of cPrPMEDAP 35: A mixture of phosphonic acid 6 (0.20 g, 0.61 mmol) and triethylamine (0.42 mL, 3.01 mmol) in 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (2.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 30 min. POCCl (0.45 g, 2.92 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C for 3 h, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO_3 . The organic phase was washed with brine, dried
- 10 with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/ CH_2Cl_2) to give the bisPOC of cPrPMEDAP (0.13 g, 39%) as a solid: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 7.58 (s, 1H), 5.66 (m, 4H), 4.92 (m, 2H), 4.22 (m, 2H), 3.90-3.88 (m, 4H), 3.01 (broad, s, 1H), 1.81 (m, 12H), 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.62 (m, 2H); ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ 20.93.

15

Examples 36 to 38 refer to Scheme 10.

Example 36

- Bisphosphonamidate 37: A mixture of phosphonic acid 36 (0.32 g, 1.00 mmol), L-alanine butyl ester hydrochloride (0.47 g, 2.60 mmol), and triethylamine (0.27 g, 2.60 mmol) in
- 20 pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.77 g, 3.50 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.92 g, 3.50 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO_3 . The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with
- 25 Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/ CH_2Cl_2) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.43 g, 75%) as a pale yellow foam.

Example 37

Monophosphonic Acid 38: A mixture of diacid 36 (1.30 g, 4.10 mmol) and DMF (0.1 mL) in sulfolane (35 mL) was heated to 70°C. Thionylchloride (0.54 mL, 7.38 mmol) was added dropwise over a period of 1 h. The temperature was increased to 90°C and TMSOPh (0.75 g, 4.51 mmol) was added and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to well-stirred, ice-cold acetone (100 mL). The product was precipitated out. The solid was filtered and dissolved in MeOH (40 mL) and pH was adjusted to 3 with 45% KOH. Solid was collected by filtration. The product was further purified by dissolving in MeOH, adjusting pH to 6 with 45% KOH, and crystallizing from ice-cold acetone to give the monophosphonic acid (0.20 g, 12%) as an off-white solid.

Example 38

Monophosphonamidate 39: A mixture of monophosphonic acid 38 (0.20 g, 0.50 mmol), L-alanine isopropyl ester hydrochloride (0.17 g, 1.00 mmol) and triethylamine (0.10 g, 1.00 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.39 g, 1.75 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.46 g, 1.75 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (0.14 g, 54%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow foam.

Example 39 refers to Scheme 11

Example 39

Bisphosphonamidate 41: A mixture of phosphonic acid 40 (0.36 g, 1.00 mmol), L-alanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.47 g, 2.60 mmol), and triethylamine (0.27 g, 2.60 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.77 g, 3.50 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.92 g, 3.50 mmol) in pyridine (2.0

mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified
5 by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.32 g, 35%) as a pale yellow foam.

Examples 40 to 56 refer to Schemes 12 to 16.

Example 40

10 Bisphosphonamidate 43: A mixture of phosphonic acid 42 (0.37 g, 1.00 mmol), L-alanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (0.47 g, 2.60 mmol), and triethylamine (0.27 g, 2.60 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.77 g, 3.50 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.92 g, 3.50 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight,
15 cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.53 g, 85%) as a pale yellow foam.

20

Example 41

Bisphosphonamidate 45: A mixture of phosphonic acid 44 (0.55 g, 2.00 mmol), L-alanine butyl ester hydrochloride (0.94 g, 5.20 mmol), and triethylamine (0.54 g, 5.20 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution
25 of aldrithiol (1.54 g, 7.00 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1.84 g, 7.00 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified

by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.48 g, 45%) as a pale yellow foam.

Example 42

5 Monophosphonic Acid 46: A mixture of diacid 44 (10.00 g, 36.30 mmol) and DMF (0.2 mL) in sulfolane (50 mL) was heated to 70°C. Thionylchloride (4.72 mL, 64.70 mmol) was added dropwise over a period of 1 h. The temperature was increased to 90°C and TMSOPh (6.65 g, 40.00 mmol) was added and stirred for 1 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture was added dropwise to well-stirred, ice-cold
10 acetone (100 mL). The product was precipitated out. The solid was filtered and dissolved in MeOH (40 mL) and pH was adjusted to 3 with 45% KOH. Solid was collected by filtration and dried under vacuum to give the monophosphonic acid (12.40 g, 97%) as a solid.

15 Example 43

Monophosphonamidate 47: A mixture of monophosphonic acid 46 (1.00 g, 2.86 mmol), L-alanine methyl ester hydrochloride (0.80 g, 5.73 mmol) and triethylamine (0.58 g, 5.73 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (2.21 g, 10.00 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (2.63 g, 10.00 mmol) in
20 pyridine (5.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give
25 the monophosphonamidate (0.80 g, 64%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a pale yellow oil.

Example 44

Monophosphonamidate 48: A mixture of monophosphonic acid 46 (0.35 g, 1.00 mmol), L-alanine isopropyl ester hydrochloride (0.34 g, 2.00 mmol) and triethylamine (0.20 g, 2.00

mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.77 g, 3.50 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.92 g, 3.50 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was

5 partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (7% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate containing some impurity. The resulting compound was treated with fumaric acid (77 mg) in hot CH₃CN (10 mL) and cooled to room temperature.

10 The product was precipitated out and dried under vacuum to give the fumarate salt of monophosphonamidate (0.13 g, 22%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a solid.

Example 45

Benzyl Ether of PMEG 50: A mixture of diacid 49 (0.62 g, 2.00 mmol) and benzyl alcohol

15 (10 mL) was cooled to 0°C with stirring. Sodium hydride (0.24 g, 10.00 mmol) was added portion wise and the reaction mixture was heated to 100°C over 1 h. Additional benzyl alcohol (20 mL) and sodium hydride (0.12 g, 5.00 mmol) were added. The reaction was stirred at 140°C for 1 h and cooled to room temperature. The volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure, water (50 mL) was added, and the pH was adjusted to 11 with

20 NaOH. The product was partitioned between toluene (3 x) and H₂O. The aqueous phase was acidified with HCl to pH = 3 and kept at 0°C overnight. The product was collected and dried under vacuum to give the benzyl ether (0.18 g, 22%) as a tan solid.

Example 46

25 Monophosphonamidate 51: A mixture of phosphonic acid 50 (0.13 g, 0.34 mmol), L-alanine isopropyl ester hydrochloride (0.11 g, 0.68 mmol), phenol (0.16 g, 1.69 mmol) and triethylamine (0.28 mL, 2.03 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.52 g, 2.37 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.62 g, 2.37 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was added to the above

reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the monophosphonamidate (50 mg, 26%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as a thick oil.

Example 47

Monophosphonamidate 52: A mixture of monophosphonamidate 51 (50 mg, 0.09 mmol) and Pd(OH)₂/C (50 mg) in iPrOH (3 mL) was stirred at room temperature under 1 atm of H₂ (balloon) overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of celite and the solvent was removed on rotavap under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5-15% MeOH/CHCl₃) to give the monophosphonamidate (40 mg, 95%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as an off-white foam.

15

Example 48

Bisphosphonamidate 54: A mixture of phosphonic acid 53 (0.10 g, 0.35 mmol), L-alanine butyl ester hydrochloride (0.38 g, 2.10 mmol), and triethylamine (0.58 mL, 4.20 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.53 g, 2.45 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.64 g, 2.45 mmol) in pyridine (1.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (15% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (25 mg, 13%) as a pale yellow foam: ¹H NMR (CD₃OD) δ 7.82 (s, 1H), 4.26 (m, 2H), 4.11 (m, 4H), 3.94 (m, 2H), 3.88 (m, 2H), 3.78 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.39 (m, 4H), 1.34 (m, 6H), 0.95 (m, 6H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 23.39.

25

Example 49

Diisopropyl Phosphonate 55: A mixture of 4 (3.00 g, 7.66 mmol) and 10% Pd/C (0.60 g) in MeOH (30 mL) was stirred at room temperature under 1 atm of H₂ (balloon) overnight. The reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of celite and the solvent was removed on rotavap. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5% MeOH/CHCl₃) to give the diisopropyl phosphonate (2.08 g, 76%) as a thick oil which was solidified upon standing: ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.72 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 4.73 (m, 2H), 4.33 (m, 2H), 3.97 (m, 2H), 3.73 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.31 (m, 12H); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 18.47.

10 Example 50

Phosphonic Acid 56: Diisopropyl phosphonate 55 (0.10 g, 0.28 mmol) was dissolved in CH₃CN (1.5 mL) and cooled to 0°C. Bromotrimethylsilane (0.18 mL, 1.40 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 h and warmed to room temperature overnight. DMF (0.5 mL) was added to form a solution and stirred for 2 h. MeOH was added and stirred for 2 h. Volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure. The remaining DMF solution was added slowly to ice-cold CH₃CN and the product precipitated out. The solid was collected and dried under vacuum to give the phosphonic acid (74 mg, 95%) as a white solid.

20 Example 51

Bisphosphonamidate 57: A mixture of phosphonic acid 56 (23 mg, 0.08 mmol), L-alanine *n*-butyl ester hydrochloride (91 mg, 0.50 mmol), and triethylamine (0.14 mL, 0.96 mmol) in pyridine (0.5 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.11 g, 0.56 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.12 g, 0.56 mmol) in pyridine (0.5 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (17 mg,

38%) as a pale yellow foam: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 8.65 (s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 5.20 (s, broad, 2H), 4.35 (m, 2H), 4.20-3.92 (m, 6H), 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.72 (m, 2H), 3.42-3.19 (m, 2H), 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.32 (m, 8H), 0.96 (m, 6H); ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ 20.70.

5 Example 52

Monophosphonamidate 58: A mixture of phosphonic acid 56 (20 mg, 0.07 mmol), L-phenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (33 mg, 0.14 mmol), phenol (33 mg, 0.35 mmol) and triethylamine (0.12 mL, 0.84 mmol) in pyridine (0.5 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.11 g, 0.56 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.12 g, 0.56 mmol) in pyridine (0.5 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO_3 . The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by chromatography on ISCO (2-propanol/ CH_2Cl_2) to give the monophosphonamidate (13 mg, 34%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) as an off-white foam: ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 8.69 (d, J = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25-6.97 (m, 10H), 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.23 (m, 2H), 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.38 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.86 (m, 2H), 1.17 (m, 3H); ^{31}P NMR (CDCl_3) δ 21.67, 20.84.

20

Example 53

Diisopropyl Phosphonate 59: A mixture of compound 4 (1.00 g, 2.56 mmol) and allylamine (3 mL) in CH_3CN (3.0 mL) was placed in a scintillation vial and heated to 65°C for 5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and brine, dried with Na_2SO_4 , filtered, and concentrated. The product was dissolved in minimal CH_3CN and H_2O was added and lyophilized to give the diisopropyl phosphonate (1.00 g, 95%).

25

Example 54

Phosphonic Acid 60: Diisopropyl phosphonate 59 (1.00 g, 2.43 mmol) was dissolved in CH₃CN (1.5 mL) and cooled to 0°C. Bromotrimethylsilane (0.31 mL, 12.15 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 h and warmed to room temperature overnight. DMF (0.5 mL) was added to form a solution and stirred for 2 h. MeOH was added and stirred for 2 h. Volatiles were evaporated under reduced pressure. The remaining DMF solution was added slowly to ice-cold CH₃CN and the product precipitated out. The solid was collected and dried under vacuum to give the phosphonic acid (0.48 g, 60%) as a white solid.

10 Example 55

Monophosphonamidate 61 and Bisphosphonamidate 62: A mixture of diacid 60 (0.40 g, 1.20 mmol), L-alanine isopropyl ester hydrochloride (0.49 g, 2.40 mmol), phenol (0.68 g, 7.20 mmol), and triethylamine (1.0 mL, 7.20 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (1.84 g, 8.40 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (2.20 g, 8.40 mmol) in pyridine (3.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (5-10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give monophosphonamidate 61 (0.52 g, 37%, 1:1 diastereomeric mixture) and bisphosphonamidate 62 (0.13 g, 20%).

Example 56

Bisphosphonamidate 63: A mixture of phosphonic acid 60 (0.33 g, 1.00 mmol), L-alanine butyl ester hydrochloride (0.47 g, 2.60 mmol), and triethylamine (0.27 g, 2.60 mmol) in pyridine (5.0 mL) was heated to 60°C for 5 min. A freshly prepared bright yellow solution of aldrithiol (0.77 g, 3.50 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (0.92 g, 3.50 mmol) in pyridine (2.0 mL) was added to the above reaction mixture. The reaction was stirred at 60°C overnight, cooled to room temperature, and concentrated. The product was partitioned between

EtOAc and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (10% MeOH/CH₂Cl₂) to give the bisphosphonamidate (0.32 g, 55%) as a pale yellow foam.

5

Example 57

This example teaches assays used to demonstrated the antiproliferation aspects of the present invention.

Cell types used for anti-proliferation assays

10 Human cancer cell lines used in anti-proliferation assays included six cervical carcinoma cell lines with three types of HPV (HPV-16, HPV-18, HPV-39), one HPV negative cervical carcinoma cell line, and two keratinocyte-like carcinoma from tongue. Normal human cells tested included skin keratinocytes, cervical keratinocytes, and lung fibroblasts. Skin keratinocytes and cervical keratinocytes were obtained from Cambrex (East Rutherford, NJ) and all other cells were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (Manassas, VA).

15

Table 1 summarizes characteristics of each cell type and culture conditions.

Anti-proliferation assay procedure

1. Cell culture

20

Cells were detached from culture flasks using trypsin, counted, and plated in 96-well culture plates (250- 1000 cells per well, depending on cell type). On the next day (defined as day 0), after cells attached to the bottom of plates, 5-fold serial dilutions of compounds were added in duplicate. No compound and 10 μ M colchicine (cell division inhibitor) was added to control wells, which would represent 100% proliferation and 0% proliferation, respectively.

25

2. Staining of cells with Sulforhodamine B

Seven days after addition of compounds, culture plates were treated with 10% trichloroacetic acid at 4°C for 1 hr, then washed with water. This procedure allows cell-derived proteins to bind to the bottom surface of plates. Proteins were stained with 0.4%

Sulforhodamine B in 1% acetic acid for 10 minutes, followed by extensive washing with 1% acetic acid. Remaining dye bound to the bottom of plates was dissolved in 10mM Trizma base. This generated purple color that was quantified by measuring the absorbance at 510 nm wavelength, using spectrophotometer.

5 3. Data analysis

From the experimental data, sigmoidal dose-response curve was generated and 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) was calculated using GraphPad Prism version 4.01 for Windows (GraphPad Software, San Diego California USA).

10 Table 1. Cell types used in antiproliferation assays

Name	HPV status	Origin	Culture media*
HPV positive carcinoma cell lines			
SiHa	HPV-16 (1-2 copies per cell)	Squamous cell carcinoma in cervix	A1, A2
Ca Ski	HPV-16 (600 copies per cell)	Epidermoid carcinoma, metastased to small intestine from cervix	A1, A2
MS751	HPV-18 (also contains a partial HPV-45 genome)	Epidermoid carcinoma, metastased to lymph node from cervix	A1, A2
HeLa	HPV-18	Epithelial adenocarcinoma in cervix	A1, A2
C-4 I	HPV-18	Carcinoma in cervix	A1, A2
ME-180	HPV-39	Epidermoid carcinoma, metastased to omentum from cervix	A1, A2
HPV negative carcinoma cell lines			
HT-3	None	Carcinoma, metastased to lymph node from cervix	A1, A2
SCC-4	None	Squamous cell carcinoma in tongue	A1, A2
SCC-9	None	Squamous cell carcinoma in tongue	A1, A2
Cells from normal human tissues			
HEL299	None	Fibroblasts in embryonic lung	A1, A2
PHK (skin keratinocytes)	None	Keratinocytes in adult foreskin	B1, B2
CK (cervical keratinocytes)	None	Keratinocytes in adult cervix	B1, B2

* Culture media

15 Cells were maintained in humidified incubators at 37°C with 5% CO₂, in the following culture media.

A1: Medium for culture maintenance: Eagle MEM with Earle's BSS (Cambrex, East Rutherford, NJ), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum, 2 mM glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin.

5 A2: Medium for antiproliferation assays: Eagle MEM with Earle's BSS, supplemented with 5% fetal bovine serum, 2 mM glutamine, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin.

B1: Medium for culture maintenance: Keratinocyte-SFM (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA), supplemented with 0.01 mg/mL bovine pituitary extract, 0.001 µg/mL recombinant epidermal growth factor, 100 units/mL penicillin, and 100 µg/mL streptomycin.

10 B2: Medium for antiproliferation assays: 4:1 mixture of B1 and A2.

Results

1. Selective antiproliferation activity of the amide prodrugs in HPV positive SiHa cells compared with normal fibroblasts.

15 The goal was to discover a compound that inhibits growth of HPV-transformed lesion without affecting normal cells in epidermis and dermis (such as keratinocytes and fibroblasts). *In vitro* antiproliferation assays were setup using SiHa cells and HEL cells, which model HPV-transformed lesion and normal fibroblasts, respectively. SiHa cells are derived from squamous cell carcinoma in cervix caused by HPV-16 infection and HEL fibroblasts are derived from normal human embryonic lung (Table 1). As shown in Table 2, 50% effective concentration (EC₅₀) of the seven amide prodrugs in SiHa cells ranged 0.13 – 3.2 nM, while EC₅₀ in HEL cells ranged 12 - 727 nM, indicating that these compounds inhibited proliferation of SiHa cells more efficiently than HEL cells. HEL/SiHa selectivity index (HEL EC₅₀ divided by SiHa EC₅₀) ranged from 72 – 559 (Table 2).

25 All seven amide prodrugs produce the same metabolite, cprPMEDAP. cprPMEDAP is further metabolized to PMEG [Compton et al., 1999; Haste et al., 1999]. Antiproliferation EC₅₀ of these compounds in SiHa cells were much higher than those of the prodrugs (Table 2), indicating that attachment of amide moieties improved potency. Furthermore, HEL/SiHa selectivity indices of cprPMEDAP and PMEG were 17 and 4.1, respectively (Table 2), indicating that the prodrugs have better selectivity than cprPMEDAP and cprPMEDAP has better selectivity than PMEG.

PMEG is known to be phosphorylated to PMEGpp that acts as a chain-terminating inhibitor of cellular DNA polymerase [Compton et al., 1999; Haste et al., 1999]. Four known DNA polymerase inhibitors (Cidofovir, Ara C, doxifluridine, and Aphidicolin) and other anticancer drugs with different mechanisms of action, including DNA topoisomerase inhibitors (Dacarbazine, Ellipticine), DNA alkylators (Doxorubicin, Mitoxantrone, Bleomycin, Mechlorethanmine), and tubulin inhibitors (Vincristine, Vinblastine, Etoposide, and Indanocine) were tested in SiHa and HEL cells (Table 2). Antiproliferation EC_{50} of these compounds in SiHa cells varied, and some were equally or more potent than the seven amidate prodrugs. Nonetheless, all of them exhibited poor HEL/SiHa selectivity indices (0.01 – 3.98), compared with the seven amidate prodrugs.

Taken together, a unique set of compounds were taught, which shows sub-low nM antiproliferation EC_{50} in HPV-16 positive SiHa carcinoma cells and greater than 50 fold selectivity when compared with HEL fibroblasts.

15

2. Selective antiproliferation activity of the amidate prodrugs in HPV positive SiHa cells compared with normal keratinocytes

In order to test effect of the compounds in normal cells from epidermis, antiproliferation assays were performed using primary human keratinocytes, isolated from skin (PHK) and cervix (CK). Antiproliferation EC_{50} values obtained with the seven prodrugs in PHK and CK were lower than those in HEL, indicating that keratinocytes are more susceptible than fibroblasts (Table 2 and 3). Nonetheless, PHK/SiHa and CK/SiHa selectivity indices of these prodrugs and cprPMEDAP were still better than the control compounds PMEG and a DNA polymerase inhibitor AraC (Table 3). Thus, the prodrugs preferentially inhibited proliferation of HPV-16 positive SiHa cells, compared with normal keratinocytes from skin and cervix.

20

25

3. Antiproliferation activities in other HPV positive cells

The seven prodrugs were then tested in five additional cell lines derived from HPV-induced cervical carcinoma (listed in Table 1) in antiproliferation assays and data are shown in Table 4 along with SiHa data. In SiHa, C-4I, and MS751 cells, all compounds except Compound C showed sub-low nM antiproliferation EC₅₀. In CaSki, HeLa, and ME-180, however, all compounds were significantly less potent, with EC₅₀ ranging 7.8 – 410 nM. There seems to be no correlation between resistance and HPV type (16, 18 or 39), or resistance and metastasis (CaSki, MS751, and ME180 are derived from metastasized site). The control compound AraC (DNA polymerase inhibitor) uniformly inhibited all cell lines with EC₅₀ values ranging 94 – 257 nM.

4. Antiproliferation activities in HPV negative carcinoma cells

To investigate the effect of the compounds on HPV negative carcinoma cell lines, three cell lines (HT-3, SCC4, SCC9, Table 1) were tested in antiproliferation assays. As shown in Table 4, all seven prodrugs were equally or more potent than the control compound AraC.

Table 2. Selective inhibition of HPV16+ SiHa cells compared with HEL fibroblasts

Compound ID.	Note	Selectivity (HEL/SiHa)	Antiproliferation EC ₅₀ (nM)	
			SiHa cervical carcinoma (HPV16)	HEL lung fibroblast
A		72	0.6	43
B		559	1.3	727
C		115	0.20	23
D		135	3.2	431
E		164	0.50	82
F		210	2.5	526
G		92	0.13	12
Controls				
cprPMEDAP	Metabolite	17	284	4821
PMEG	Metabolite	4.1	207	861
AraC	DNA pol inh	0.113	257	29
Cidofovir	DNA pol inh	0.3	84013	27952
Doxifluridine	DNA pol inh	0.449	8755	3927
Aphidicolin (+)	DNA pol inh	0.40	856	324

Dacarba-zine	DNA topo inh	3.98	7402	29481
Ellipticine	DNA topo inh	1.02	478	486
Doxorubicin	DNA alkylater	0.43	9.76	4.20
Mitoxantrone	DNA alkylater	<0.37	8.67	<3.2
Mechlorethamine hydrochloride	DNA alkylater	1.02	21863	22203
Bleomycin	DNA alkylater	0.01	3138	20.28
Vincristine	Tublin inh	1.55	1.24	1.92
Vinblastine	Tublin inh	0.39	0.68	0.27
Etoposide	Tublin inh	0.31	469	144
Indanosine	Tublin inh	0.27	588	159

Table 3. Selective inhibition of HPV16+ SiHa cells compared with primary keratinocytes

Comp ID.	Note	Selectivity (PHK/SiHa)	Selectivity (CK/SiHa)	Antiproliferation EC50 (nM)		
				SiHa cervical carcinoma (HPV16)	PHK skin keratinocytes	CK cervical keratinocytes
A		58	11	0.6	35	7
B		75	42	1.3	98	54
C		4	7	0.20	0.8	1.4
D		12	7	3.2	39	22
E		10	11	0.50	5.2	5.4
F		31	3	2.5	78	7.1
G		22	15	0.13	2.9	1.9
Controls						
cprPMEDAP	metabolite	13	2.4	284	3698	694
PMEG	metabolite	0.48	2.4	207	101	501
AraC	DNA pol inh	0.57	0.4	257	147	107

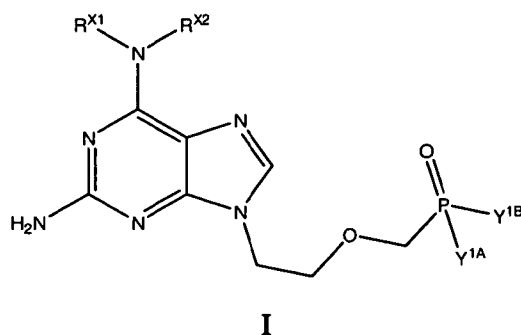
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Table 4. Antiproliferation activities in other HPV positive and negative carcinoma cells

Comp ID.	Antiproliferation EC50 (nM) in HPV positive carcinoma cells						Antiproliferation EC50 (nM) in HPV negative carcinoma cells		
	SiHa HPV16	CaSki HPV16	HeLa HPV18	MS-751 HPV18	C-41 HPV18	ME-180 HPV39	HT-3 cervix	SCC-4 tongue	SCC-9 tongue
A	0.6	29	16	1.7	6.5	27	14	17	40
B	1.3	246	410	18	27	254	104	53	150
C	0.20	3.87	6.6	0.54	1.0	7.8	9.5	2.1	2.5
D	3.2	301	398	16	24	288	127	44	147
E	0.50	38	19	2.40	3.1	27	17	8	13
F	2.5	124	127	4.2	6.0	41	24	10	28
G	0.13	28	12	0.9	3.1	8.2	6.0	2.1	7.9
Controls									
AraC	257	94	174	144	123	101	214	74	68

Enumerated Embodiments:

1. A compound of Formula I,



wherein:

Y^{1A} and Y^{1B} are independently Y^1 ;

R^{X1} and R^{X2} are independently R^X ;

- 10 Y^1 is O, -O(R^X), S, -N(R^X), -N(O)(R^X), -N(OR X), -N(O)(OR X), or -N(N(R^X)(R^X));

R^X is independently H, R^1 , R^2 , W^3 , or a protecting group;

R^1 is independently H or alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms;

R^2 is independently H, R^1 , R^3 or R^4 wherein each R^4 is independently substituted with 0 to 3 R^3 groups or taken together at a carbon atom, two R^2 groups form a ring of 3 to 8

- 15 carbons and the ring may be substituted with 0 to 3 R^3 groups;

R^3 is R^{3a} , R^{3b} , R^{3c} or R^{3d} , provided that when R^3 is bound to a heteroatom, then R^3 is R^{3c} or R^{3d} ;

R^{3a} is F, Cl, Br, I, -CF₃, -CN, N₃, -NO₂, -OR₁ or -OR_{6a};

R^{3b} is Y^1 ;

- 20 R^{3c} is - R^X , -N(R^X)(R^X), -SR X , -S(O)R X , -S(O)₂R X , -S(O)(OR X), -S(O)₂(OR X), -OC(Y^1)R X , -OC(Y^1)OR X , -OC(Y^1)(N(R^X)(R^X)), -SC(Y^1)R X , -SC(Y^1)OR X , -SC(Y^1)(N(R^X)(R^X)), -N(R^X)C(Y^1)R X , -N(R^X)C(Y^1)OR X , or -N(R^X)C(Y^1)(N(R^X)(R^X)) ;

R^{3d} is -C(Y^1)R X , -C(Y^1)OR X or -C(Y^1)(N(R^X)(R^X));

- 25 R^4 is an alkyl of 1 to 18 carbon atoms, alkenyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms, or alkynyl of 2 to 18 carbon atoms;

R^5 is R^4 wherein each R^4 is substituted with 0 to 3 R^3 groups;

W^3 is W^4 or W^5 ;

W^4 is R^5 , $-C(Y^1)R^5$, $-C(Y^1)W^5$, $-SO_{M2}R^5$, or $-SO_{M2}W^5$;

W^5 is carbocycle or heterocycle wherein W^5 is independently substituted with 0 to 3

5 R^2 groups;

W^6 is W^3 independently substituted with 1, 2, or 3 A^3 groups; and

$M2$ is 0, 1 or 2;

and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

10 2. The compound of enumerated embodiment 1 wherein R^{X1} is H.

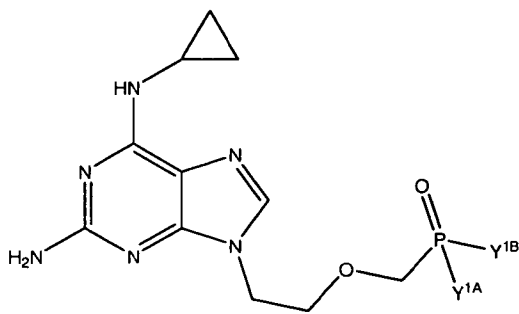
3. The compound of enumerated embodiment 2 wherein R^{X2} is W^3 .

4. The compound of enumerated embodiment 3 wherein W^3 is W^5 .

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5. The compound of enumerated embodiment 4 wherein W^5 is cyclopropyl.

6. The compound of enumerated embodiment 5 of the formula,



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7. The compound of enumerated embodiment 6 wherein Y^{1A} and Y^{1B} are $-N(R^X)$.

8. The compound of enumerated embodiment 7 wherein R^X is R^2 .

9. The compound of enumerated embodiment 8 wherein R^2 is R^4 substituted with R^{3d} .

10. The compound of enumerated embodiment 9 wherein R^4 is ethyl substituted with R^{3d} .

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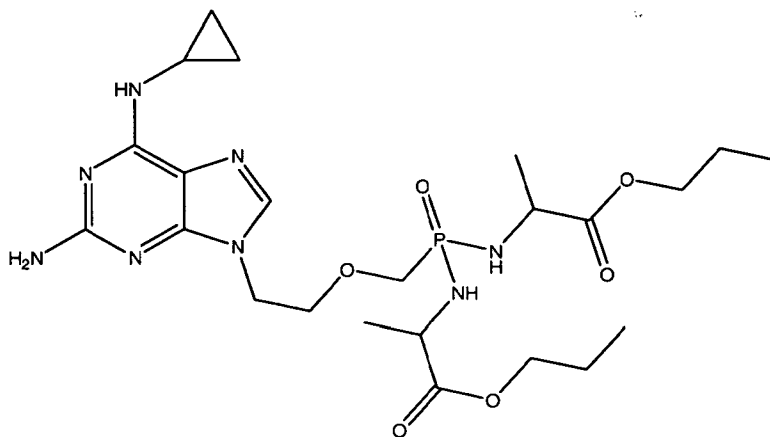
11. The compound of enumerated embodiment 10 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.

12. The compound of enumerated embodiment 11 wherein Y^1 is O.

10 13. The compound of enumerated embodiment 12 wherein R^x is propyl.

14. The compound of enumerated embodiment 13 wherein R^x is *n*-propyl.

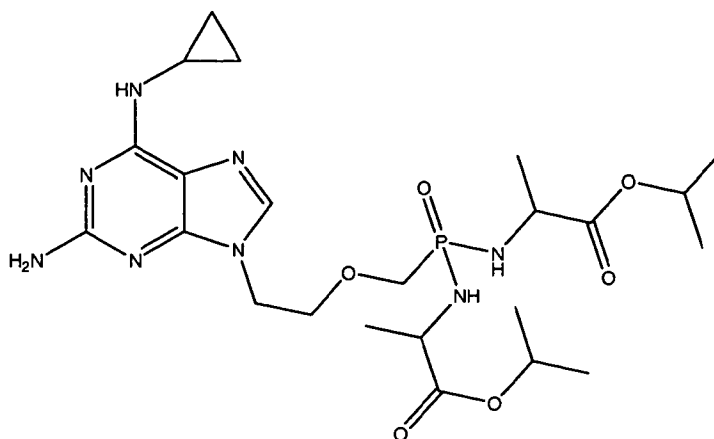
15. The compound of enumerated embodiment 14 of the formula,



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16. The compound of enumerated embodiment 13 wherein R^x is *i*-propyl.

17. The compound of enumerated embodiment 16 of the formula,



18. The compound of enumerated embodiment 9 wherein R^4 is propyl substituted with R^{3d} .

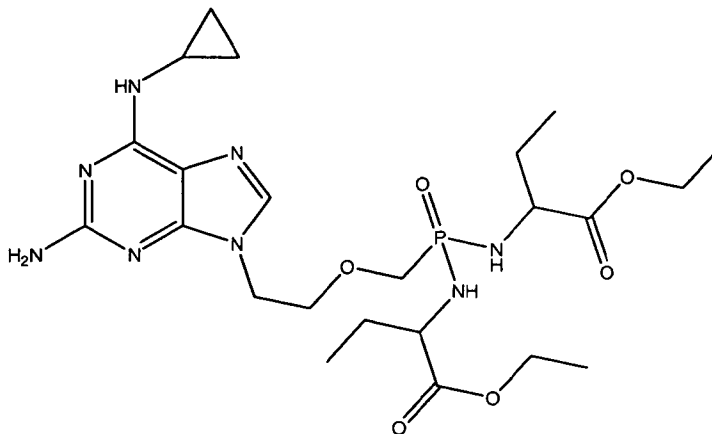
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19. The compound of enumerated embodiment 18 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.

20. The compound of enumerated embodiment 19 wherein Y^1 is O.

10 21. The compound of enumerated embodiment 20 wherein R^x is ethyl.

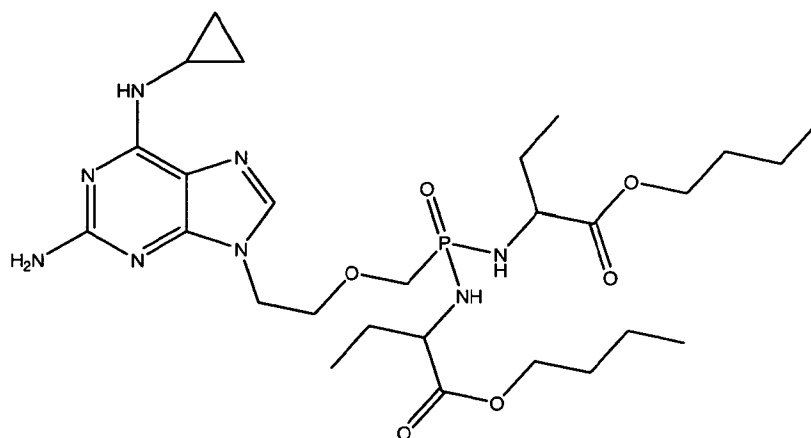
22. The compound of enumerated embodiment 21 of the formula



15 23. The compound of enumerated embodiment 20 wherein R^x is butyl.

24. The compound of enumerated embodiment 23 wherein R^x is *n*-butyl.

25. The compound of enumerated embodiment 24 of the formula



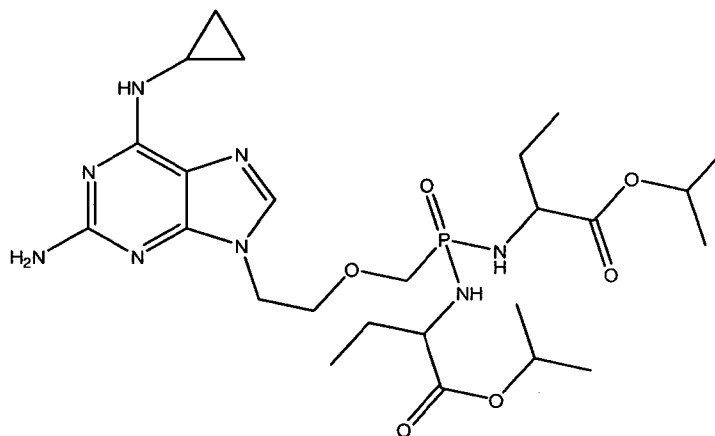
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26. The compound of enumerated embodiment 20 wherein R^x is propyl.

27. The compound of enumerated embodiment 26 wherein R^x is *i*-propyl.

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28. The compound of enumerated embodiment 27 of the formula,

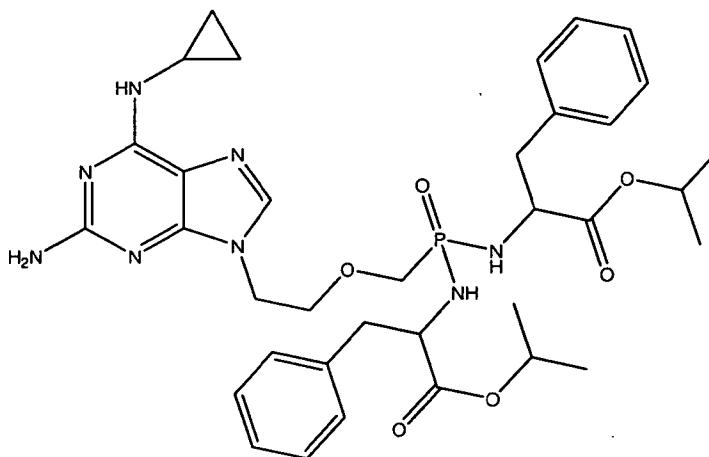


29. The compound of enumerated embodiment 6 wherein Y^{1A} is $-N(R^x)$.

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30. The compound of enumerated embodiment 29 wherein R^x is R^2 .
31. The compound of enumerated embodiment 30 wherein R^2 is R^4 substituted with R^{3d} .
- 5 32. The compound of enumerated embodiment 31 wherein R^4 is ethyl substituted with R^{3d} .
33. The compound of enumerated embodiment 32 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.
- 10 34. The compound of enumerated embodiment 33 wherein Y^1 is O.
35. The compound of enumerated embodiment 34 wherein R^x is propyl.
36. The compound of enumerated embodiment 35 wherein R^x is *i*-propyl.
- 15 37. The compound of enumerated embodiment 29 wherein Y^{1B} is $-N(R^x)$.
38. The compound of enumerated embodiment 37 wherein R^x is R^2 .
- 20 39. The compound of enumerated embodiment 38 wherein R^2 is R^4 independently substituted with two R^3 groups.
40. The compound of enumerated embodiment 39 wherein one R^3 group is R^{3c} .
- 25 41. The compound of enumerated embodiment 40 wherein R^{3c} is R^x .
42. The compound of enumerated embodiment 41 wherein R^x is W^3 .
43. The compound of enumerated embodiment 42 wherein W^3 is W^5 .

44. The compound of enumerated embodiment 43 wherein W^5 is phenyl.
45. The compound of enumerated embodiment 40 wherein the other R^3 group is R^{3d} .
- 5
46. The compound of enumerated embodiment 45 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.
47. The compound of enumerated embodiment 46 wherein Y^1 is O.
- 10
48. The compound of enumerated embodiment 47 wherein R^x is propyl.
49. The compound of enumerated embodiment 48 wherein R^x is *i*-propyl.
50. The compound of enumerated embodiment 49 of the formula,

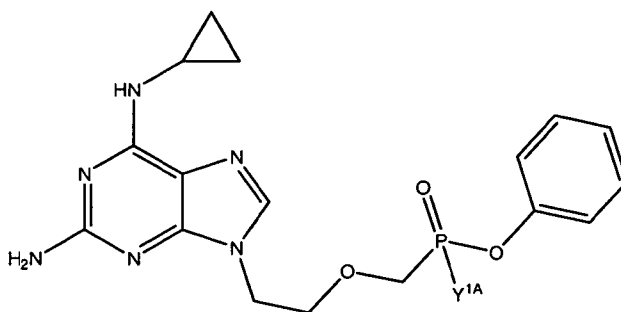


- 15
51. The compound of enumerated embodiment 6 wherein Y^{1B} is $-O(R^x)$.
52. The compound of enumerated embodiment 51 wherein Y^{1B} is $-O(W^3)$.
- 20
53. The compound of enumerated embodiment 52 wherein W^3 is W^5 .

54. The compound of enumerated embodiment 53 wherein W^5 is a carbocycle.

55. The compound of enumerated embodiment 54 wherein said carbocycle is phenyl.

5 56. The compound of enumerated embodiment 55 of the formula,



57. The compound of enumerated embodiment 56 wherein Y^{1A} is $-N(R^x)$.

10 58. The compound of enumerated embodiment 57 wherein R^x is R^2 .

59. The compound of enumerated embodiment 58 wherein R^2 is R^4 substituted with R^{3d} .

60. The compound of enumerated embodiment 59 wherein R^4 is ethyl substituted with
15 R^{3d} .

61. The compound of enumerated embodiment 60 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.

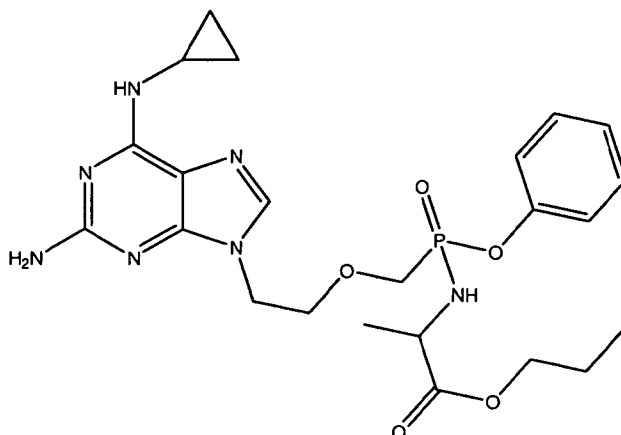
62. The compound of enumerated embodiment 61 wherein Y^1 is O.

20

63. The compound of enumerated embodiment 62 wherein R^x is propyl.

64. The compound of enumerated embodiment 63 wherein R^x is *n*-propyl.

65. The compound of enumerated embodiment 64 of the formula



66. The compound of enumerated embodiment 59 wherein R^4 is propyl substituted with R^{3d} .

67. The compound of enumerated embodiment 66 wherein R^4 is *n*-propyl substituted with R^{3d} .

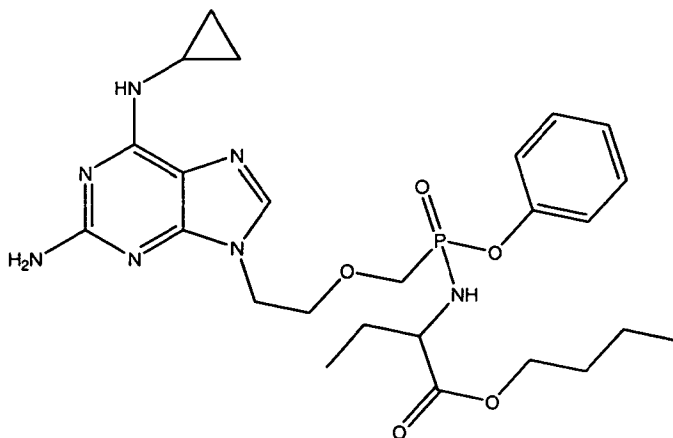
68. The compound of enumerated embodiment 67 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.

69. The compound of enumerated embodiment 68 wherein Y^1 is O.

70. The compound of enumerated embodiment 69 wherein R^x is butyl.

71. The compound of enumerated embodiment 70 wherein R^x is *n*-butyl.

72. The compound of enumerated embodiment 71 of the formula



73. The compound of enumerated embodiment 57 wherein R^x is R^2 .

5 74. The compound of enumerated embodiment 73 wherein R^2 is R^4 substituted with R^{3c} and R^{3d} .

75. The compound of enumerated embodiment 74 wherein R^4 is ethyl substituted with R^{3c} and R^{3d} .

10

76. The compound of enumerated embodiment 75 wherein R^{3c} is $-R^x$.

77. The compound of enumerated embodiment 76 wherein $-R^x$ is W^3 .

15 78. The compound of enumerated embodiment 77 wherein W^3 is W^5 .

79. The compound of enumerated embodiment 78 wherein W^5 is a carbocycle.

80. The compound of enumerated embodiment 79 wherein said carbocycle is phenyl.

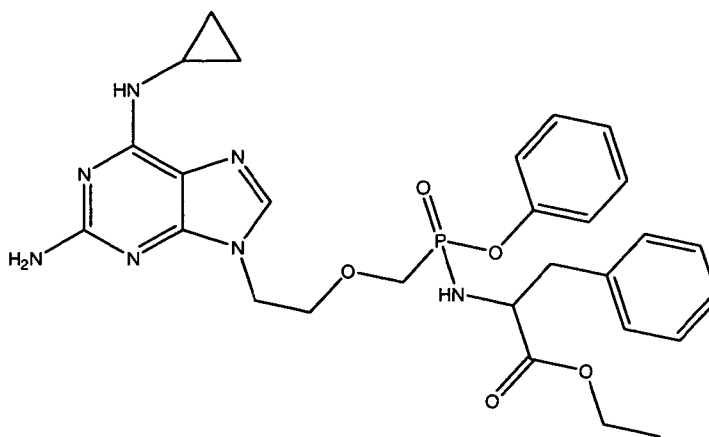
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81. The compound of enumerated embodiment 80 wherein R^{3d} is $-C(Y^1)OR^x$.

82. The compound of enumerated embodiment 81 wherein Y¹ is O.

83. The compound of enumerated embodiment 82 wherein R^x is ethyl.

5 84. The compound of enumerated embodiment 83 of the formula



85. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of enumerated embodiment 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

10

86. A pharmaceutical composition comprising an effective amount of a compound of enumerated embodiment 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an effective amount of at least one antiviral agent, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

15 87. The compound of claim 1 used as an antiproliferative agent.

88. The compound of claim 1 used as an apoptotic agent.

89. The compound of claim 1 used as an antiviral agent.

20

90. The compound of claim 1 used as an anti-HPV agent.

91. The compound of claim 1 used as a topical antiviral agent.
92. The compound of claim 1 used as a topical anti-HPV agent.
- 5 93. The compound of claim 1 used as an antiproliferative agent.
94. The compound of claim 1 used as an apoptotic agent.

Abstract of the Disclosure

Compounds and compositions useful an antivirals, and in particular anti-HPV agents are described.

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